ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,667—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	R. H. Gordon	20th Sept.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	—	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	—	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	29th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 21st September,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5,000 TONS.
SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 27TH SEPTEMBER.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,180	O. Canepa.	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

P. S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902. Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1 0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

½ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

FEVERS MALARIA !! PLAGUE !!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

PULMONARY BALSAM.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
— OR A —
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
— OR AN —
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,
— OR A —
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do.	" 100	200
2 Do.	" 75	150
4 Do.	" 50	200
10 Do.	" 25	250
100 Do.	" 10	1,000
200 Do.	" 5	1,000
200 Do.	" 1	200
523 Prizes	Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to perform:—

Mrs. BOLLAM.	Mr. VERNON BAYLEY.
Miss HOME.	Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
Miss WARD.	Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
Miss A. WARD.	Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
	Mr. G. COPPARD.
	Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.
A few Unreserved Seats at Re. 1.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from MARSEILLES, etc., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock No. 3.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th Sept, 1902.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

of 105 Victoria Street, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY and CALCUTTA DEPOTS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1902, for STOCK-TAKING.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

IN view of the cessation of military operations in South Africa and China it has been notified by the Cable Companies concerned that they have decided to discontinue, with effect from the 1st October 1902, all special arrangements and reduced rates for telegrams to and from the troops stationed in those countries. In consequence the instructions on the YELLOW SLIP at the beginning of the TELEGRAPH GUIDE, "Note C" on page 69, and the rates given for "FIELD FORCE, SOUTH AFRICA" on page 79 should be cancelled from that date.

The restrictions on Telegrams for all places in East and South Africa and the Adjacent Islands having been entirely withdrawn the whole of the foot-note on page 79 marked "§" should be struck out.

On pages 77, 78, 89, 82 and 83 of the Telegraph Guide cancel the foot-note "§ See corresponding note on page 79."

G. T. W. OLVER,
Superintendent in charge,
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 16th September, 1902.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY to the above Railway of 2000 tons of PIG IRON.

2. Tenders returnable to Manager's Office, Lahore, upto 1-30 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1902, when they will be at once opened.
3. Rate of delivery to be 500 tons immediately and the balance in monthly instalments of 300 tons.
4. Brand of Pig Iron offered, to be stated in tenders.
5. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
6. No particular form of tender is necessary.

By Order,
J. W. A. McNAIR,
Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway.

Lahore, 13th September, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI GOOLBAI, widow of MANEKJI SORABJI POWALLA, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client ABDUL AZIZ ABDUL LATIFF MUSHARI. Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 38, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to such claim and the same shall be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land which forms part of a large plot of ground of the Vendor admeasuring 7492 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 155, and New No. 13661, and New Survey No. 5389, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Jehangirji Dadabhoy Khambhata, partly by the property of Perozebai, wife of Muncherji Sorabji Bharucha and partly by the property of Dinbai, wife of Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha, on or towards the West by the said Khetwadi 10th Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Javerbai, widow of Jairam Lakhmidas, and on or towards the South, partly by the party-wall of the Vendor and the Purchaser, partly by the property of the Purchaser beyond the said party-wall, and partly by the property of Sorabji Dhanjibhai Khursedji Powalla, and having thereon a Bungalow, a Kitchen, &c., registered in the books of the Municipality under Ward D Nos. 2008 to 2010, and Street Nos. 1-3 and which piece or parcel of land commences from the extreme border of the said party wall on the side thereof facing the said plot of ground and the Bungalow thereon of the Vendor and which piece or parcel of land admeasures 132 feet or thereabouts from the Road of the said Khetwady 10th Cross Lane, on the West to East and 15 feet or thereabouts in width from South to North towards the said Khetwadi Lane and 17 feet or thereabouts in width from South to North towards the Vendor's said Kitchen and a portion of which piece or parcel of land is vacant and a portion whereof has a part of the said Kitchen standing thereon.—Dated this 16th day of September 1902.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LALDAS JEKISONDAS, late of Bombay Dasa Goghwa Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta in the service of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Baronet, deceased. HURKISSONDAS GOKALDAS, of Bombay Dasa Goghwa Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Gujarati Writer, residing at No. 4, Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort, one of the Executors named in the said Will..................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the eighth day of September in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and two and in the Second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

W. LANE.
The 8th day of September, 1902.

Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL & MODY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the WORKING and MANAGEMENT of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway and Harbour has been taken over by the SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, as from 1st July, 1902.

All future communications should be addressed to the Southern Mahratta Railway Officials, Dharwar.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Agent, W. I. P. Ry.

Mormugao, 10th September, 1902.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain LEATHER ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur Straps, etc.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 22nd October 1902.

Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Calcutta, the 28th August, 1902.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any Imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS

With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.

AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.

ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.

Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Club, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1902, at 6 p. m., to consider an alteration to Rule XL, &c.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION for further allotment of SHARES (of Rs. 100 each) in the above Company will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 33, "Alice Buildings," Fort, Bombay.

The Company was able to declare a Dividend at 6 per cent. for the past year.

મોટાભાઈ ભીખાજીની કુંપની,
i. e., MOTABHAI BHIKHAJI & Co.,
Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1902, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per Share of Rs. 1,000 paid up, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 10th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents,
The MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFG. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

INDORE STATE COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

THE lease of working the STATE OLD and NEW COTTON MILLS at Indore, together with the Ginning Factory attached, will be PUBLICLY AUCTIONED before the Indore State Council in the old palace at 4 P.M., on the 15th OCTOBER, 1902. The Old Mill, which is working, contains 11,968 Spinning Spindles and 224 Looms. The New Mill, which is not working at present and is in course of reconstruction contains 4,004 Spindles and 240 Looms. The Ginning Factory contains 34 Gins and one Kapas opener. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY, STATE COUNCIL,
Indore.

8th September, 1902.

FREE WHEEL.

BEST QUALITY Ball-bearing Free Wheel will be fitted to any Cycle at Rupees fifteen.

	Rs.	a.	p.
DUNLOP COVER............................	18	0	0
DUNLOP AIR TUBE with valve......	6	8	0
G. & J. COVER	13	0	0

ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL-PLATING and all kinds of FINE WORKS be done at our own Factory at reasonable charges.

BEST ENGLISH CYCLES from ....Rs. 175 0

LARGE STOCK OF CYCLE ACCESSORIES.

VATCHA BROS.

GIRGAUM AND MEDOW ST. BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

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TO
J. E. MODY, { HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

And learn a Few Facts of Profit and Interest to you all about

MODY'S PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE
AND
UNRIVALLED TEAS.

PRICES AND QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

BUTTON-HOLE Attachments for our famous V. S. Machines for Rs. 10, 25, and 50 only. Can sew hundreds of Button-holes in a day. Apply sharp.—SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

"MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE"—Pianoforte Pieces, Comic Songs, easy pieces for Children, Dance, Music, etc., originally sold at Re. 1-4, are now sold at 1, 2 and 4 annas. Comic Songs, at 2 annas.—KNIGHT, WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

SCHOOL BOOTS and SHOES.—Boys and Girls Black or Tan School Boots and Shoes with real standard screwed soles for hard-wear. Shoes from Rs. 1-8, and Boots from Rs. 2-8 per pair according to size.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced Graduate BOOK-KEEPER, with Correspondence. Good Salary. Apply Box No. "638 S," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LAWSON & CO.'S G. SPECIFIC CURES without injection where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. Price Rs. 4.—HOMI BROTHERS, Opticians, New Buildings, near Crawford Market.

INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES of unrivalled strength and durability. Brilliant Light. Fit all Burners.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, New Building, near Crawford Market.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 63, Medows St., Bombay.

GINNING ROLLER SHAFTS.—We credit Clients for their Ginning Shafts when returned to us for full Rollers ready for immediate use of which we always hold stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents). THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent result always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can readily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, ESQ.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..................	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... ,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,,	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be known on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed....................Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... ,,	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... ,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years..........................5½	
,, 1 Year 5	,,
,, 6 Months..........................4½	,,
,, 3 Months..........................4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
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CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00.000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

BABY
GRAND
PIANOFORTES.

A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.

MARCKS & CO, LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions, Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 As. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1¼ As. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines in 1 dram phials, Rs. 3-4; in 2 dram phials,	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe..	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr. Layties ...	0	8	0

THE SCHUSSLER'S TISSUE REMEDIES.

Boxes with lock and key containing all the 12 tissue remedies may be had in

	Rs.	a.	p.
4 dram phials at	5	0	0
in 1 oz. phials at	8	0	0
in 2 oz. phials at	14	0	0
in 4 oz. phials at	20	0	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Layties ...	0	8	0
Biochemistry by J. B. Chapman, M. D.,	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS,
AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	1	0	0

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N. B.—All the profits go to the Leper, Asylum the Hospital, and the Poor House.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE
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AND
SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES,
OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted.
F. D. MASTER, B.A.

TO LET ON HIRE FOR CORONATION DURBAR

AN OPEN GROUND for pitching Tents for theatrical accommodation, general merchants' shops, &c., &c., adjoining to Durbar Ground, in Gilchri Bag. Gentlemen are requested immediately to apply to

SETH KANAYALAL,
Proprietor, the Hanooman and Mahadeo
Spinning and Weaving Mills,
Delhi.

TENTS! TENTS!!

FOR SALE, at REDUCED RATES, to close an account, Tents and Durries. For particulars, apply to G. WENSE & Co., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA QUALITY Oil of Lemon, imported direct from the Lemon Groves of Mesina. Passed the Government Chemical Analysers' test for genuineness, Rs. 4-8 per lb. (in ½lb. bottles.) Apply, James Connell, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

Catalogues on application.

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors,
Bombay.

WANTED LADY CANVASSERS.

WANTED, three or four LADIES to CANVASS for orders for a Sterling Exchange Table which should be in great demand among merchants and others. Liberal commission will be allowed. Apply "X" care of MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A HEAD READER.

WANTED, for a Local Daily Paper, a properly qualified HEAD EXAMINER of PROOFS, with a thorough knowledge of English. Only those who have the required qualifications need apply to Box "No. 557S," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

- I. Marble of really white colour.
- II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
- III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, and others should write for details of Sections and Sizes of the above kept in Stock by Turner, Hoare & Co. More durable, cheaper and stronger than timber. Table of Safe Loads and lowest prices on application to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12
PAPER COVERS.		
Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The
Comprehensive Criminal Digest,
1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 325-327, 97-99, 101-103, 303-307, 287-291, 58, 60, at Breach Candy Road, New Line Street, and Junction of New Line Street and Kalbadevi Road.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods :—

By order of the Goods Superintendent G. I. P. Railway—

Four hogshead ale.

A lot of household furniture consisting of teakwood cloth press, marble top tables, teapoys, rattan chairs, hat-stand, lamps, cloth basket, pictures, &c.

The property of the Ward Room Mess, H. M. S. Pomone, consisting of :—

Watch Officer's tin, mincing knife, soup turine, dish covers, sugar cutter, roll baking tins, flour box, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built landau in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with rubber tyred wheels.

1 bay waler 16 hands, 5 years old, quiet in saddle and harness.

1 chestnut Arab 4 hands, 7 years old, goes in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay 17th September, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, &c.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, dhooties, &c. &c.

2 cases silk bordered dhooties,

On account of the concerned—

4 cases coloured drills.

2 cases white jacconets,

2 cases W. mulls,

3 cases W. Nainsooks,

On account of the concerned—

H 1279 W. B & Co. 315-7—3 cases chimneys.

On account and at the risk of Chotalal Rivicuran—

M. O. 81, C. B. 1417—1 case white flannel,

M. O. 779, C. B. 142 1122—2 cases broad cloth,

M. O. 881, C. B. 1698—1 case Spanish Stripes,

M. O. C. C. B. 1583—1 case cotton flannel.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage, booked parcels and other goods.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPING, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56, of Railway Act IX of 1890, under intructions from the G I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m. at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cottonseed, cotton picking, grain sweeping, wastepapers, boxes of glassware, zinc sheets, coir ropes and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th September, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Don Tad Third Row, or First Israel Moholla, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED, until further intimation.

SALE OF LAND AT SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bhikibai Thakobai and Krishnabai, the widows and administratrixes of the estate of the late Hurry Dwarkajee Tasoor, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Moroba Wittoba, Makund Moroba and Damajee Moroba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of January, 1897, the following property, viz. :—

All that piece of Government Toka land of batty field situate at Sewree, containing by admeasurement 11,548 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 177, 218 218, new Nos. 11359, 14,497, and new survey No. 1-2363 in the name of Moroba Wittoba Patel, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west and north by the ground of Narayan Wittoba Patel, and on the south by the ground of Haji alias Haji Mahomed and Luxmon Namaji and which said land is in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application may be made to Mr. Madhavji Virji Solicitor for the administratrixis, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF ONE CASE AMERICAN ASSORTED CARRIAGE READY MIXED PAINT.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Frank M. Stephens trading as Messrs. J. A. Williams and Co. Professional carriage builders, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

1 case of American assorted carriage ready mixed paint, quick drying.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, a large number of samples stock of books of the Native General Library, Bombay, consisting of books on literature, history, poetry, biography, voyages and travels, philosophy, mathematics, science, law, medicine, dictionaries, grammars, cyclopædias, Sanskrit, Persian, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the books will be on view from to-morrow (Thursday).

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicaijee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam and Mr Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, the Administratrix and Administrator (de bonis non) of the estate and effects of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and from the said Bai Bhicaijee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, in her own right, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, namely :—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses and all structures standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 5502 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D Ward Nos. 16 to 18 (3), 1613 to 1618 (1 and 3) and Street Nos 1 to 7 and bearing Collector's old No. 140, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6 and new Survey No. 7410 and bounded as follows:—That is on the east by the property belonging to Muncherjee Cowasjee Daver, on the west by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parekh, and on the south by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditons of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansuklal Jamsetjee and Hiralal, Attorneys for the vendors at their office in Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wellington Lines, opposite the Bandstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy in good order, Singer's sewing machine on stand, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, etc., the property of W. CRUCKSHANK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th September, 1902.

BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
GENT'S TAILORS,
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.
MENTIONED IN
DESPATCHES;
Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.
Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.
THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 5-8	=	plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	=	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	=	
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 5-8	=	
Bar Silver in London	23 3-4	=	—1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 3-4	=	—1-16
Do. New York	51 1-4	=	—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·19 1-2	=	—1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·47 1-2	=	—1-4
Exchange on New York	4·85	=	—1-2
Discount, Bank of England,	3 per cent.	=	
" Short London Bills	2 7-8 "	=	
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4 "	=	
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 "	=	
6 Do. Do.	3 5-8 "	=	
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-4 "	=	+1-4
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2 "	=	

Sheep skin sales closed strong. Madras 1d. higher, Bombay 2nd higher. Total quantity sold 910,000.

Shipping Arrivals—Drumgarth, Cromwell.

Para Rubber 3s 3 3-4d.

Red Karachee Wheat 28 1-2. Oct.Nov. Sellers.

Rapeseed Brown 34 1-4. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed 48 1-4. April-May. Sellers. Tone easier.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4 15-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·39	4·35	4·32	4·31	4·31
—1		—1	—1	

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4·30	4·30	4·30	4·30
—1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	35,000	bales.
Do. last year	18,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	4,000	"
" " Continent	10,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·41 plus 4	
Do. do. March	8·24 plus 3	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-4	
Futures month of Dec.	8·16 plus 5	
Do. March	8·22 plus 6	

Closing tone steady.

Cotton total visible supply	1,120,000	bales
" of which is East Indian,	87,000	"
" Total stock in London	18,000	"
" Quantity in sight	330,000	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 15th September 1902 :—

Cotton	357	bales.
Wheat	2,699	cwts.
Linseed	1,979	"
Rapeseed	2,807	"
Gingellyseed	309	"
Poppyseed	906	"
Groundnuts	62	"
Castorseed	7,119	"
Rice	474	"
Myrabollams	2,179	"
Cottonseed	8,431	"

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 16.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.		1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do	do		1s 4 9-32d
French Francs 3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks 3 do	do		137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			127 3-4
Shanghai 30 "	"		170
Japan 30 "	"		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone unsettled

Cash	98	10
1st Settlement	98	8

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready Forward	9	10

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward	5	14
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do. Forward	6	7
Yellow Guzerat, Ready do. Forward	6	12

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet,

Ready Forward	8	7

Castorseed—Tone quiet,

Ready Forward	24	8 to 24 12

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet,

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec Jany ... 42

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	10,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·40	4·35	4·33	4·32

Jan.-Feb,	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·31	4·31	4·31	4·30

May-June 4·30

The market for spot cotton is unchanged with a small business reported, the mills being the chief purchasers. In new cotton there is a little steadier feeling prices being about Re 1 higher, and in the Sutta bazaar there are buyers covering former sales.

Growths.	Fine	FG.	Good	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. Ry. terms	...	1(3	...	January
Bengals, M.-G. Ry terms	171	...	...	do.
Sind Punjab M G	...	...	...	
Belati, M G	178	...	...	do.
Khandeish, M.G,	...	172	...	do
Damangaum Poolgam	182	...	...	do
Akola Khamgaum Karanja } Fair staple		180	...	do.
Broach	...	...	206-7	March.

The following charges appear in the Bank of Bombay statements, dated 12th September compared with the previous week :—

		LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits	Rs.	4,(8,515	Increase
Other Deposits		1 02,369	Decrease
Credits Undrawn		1,57,227	Increase
		ASSETS.	
Government Securities		8,2(6	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities		1,30,934	do.
Credits on Securities		1 26,278	do.
Loans do.		4,97 594	do.
Bills discounted & purchased		76,481	Increase
Balance with other Banks		85,336	Decrease
Cash		12 38,164	Increase

SHARES—The following transactions are reported :—

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,265
Maneckjee Petit Mills	"	1,740
Tapty Vally Railway	"	415

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 3-4

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on the 15th instant. Scores :—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Purshottam, b Coombes	11
Mr G E Khote, b Coombes	11
Mr P K Telang, c Aston, b Coombes	44
Mr C V Mehta, l-b-w b Rumboll	14
Mr G R Banda, not out	32
Mr L S Bhandare, b Milne	11
Mr P Baloo, not out	3
Mr W B Talpade	Did not bat.
Mr K A Date	Did not bat.
Mr M D Pai	Did not bat.
Mr N K Diveker	Did not bat.
Extras	13
Total	139

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Cheetham, c Parshotam, b Baloo	16
Mr F J Clarke, run out	10
Mr Burns, c Bhandari, b Parshottam	4
Mr Hebblethwade, l-b-w, b Parshottam	6
Mr Burney, st, b Baloo	23
Mr Rumboll, c Banda, b Baloo	4
Mr Milne, not out	11
Mr Aston	Did not bat.
Mr Coombe	Did not bat.
Mr McDonald	Did not bat.
Mr Garwood	Did not bat.
Extras	8
Total	82

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—September 8, at Howrah, the wife of John Oswald Booth, of a daughter.

CORYTON—September 3, at Bankipore, the wife of Richard W Coryton, of a son.

DEATHS.

FRENCH—September 7, at Nagpur, Elise Vera, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs V C French.

RAYNER—August 19, at her residence, Clyde Row, Hastings, Calcutta, in her 75th year, Mary Anne, widow of the late George Rayner, Executive Engineer, P W D.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water 10-57m., 11-14a. Low water, 4-27m., 4-58a.

Municipal Standing Committee 3 30 p. m.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 2 p. m.

Volkart's United Press Company, Marine Street, 3 30 p. m.

Bombay United Building Company, Victoria Buildings, 3-15 p. m.

Indian Hotels Company, Victoria Buildings, 3-30 p. m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

Rovers Football Tournament.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, adjourned half-yearly meeting, 6 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Wildenfels entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Patiala left the dock on Sunday. The s.s. Ernest Simon, the s.s. Kola, and the s.s. Muke Maru left the dock yesterday.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—A public lecture will be delivered by Pandit Rambhaj Datt, B. A., L. L. B. pleader, Chief Court, Lahore, and president of the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha Punjab in the Prarthna Samaj Hall (Girgaon) to-day at 5-30 p. m. Subject:—"Our Duties to our country." The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will preside.

THEFT IN A MUSJID.—Goolam Ali Jewraj, a Khoja, residing at Nowrojee Hill, has reported to the Police that on Monday afternoon while he was engaged in prayer, in the Khoja Musjid, some one carried off his "bundi" which he had left near him on the ground. The "bundi" contained a watch and chain, and currency notes and cash of the total value of Rs. 323.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dossa Malick, a Kalassi employed on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, now lying in the Dock, while at work on Monday, accidentally fell down No 4 hatchway into the forlop deck, sustaining serious injuries. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the same evening. The Commissioner of Police ordered the deceased's body to be disposed of.

THEFT OF STREET LAMPS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Abdulla Salim, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, with stealing three Municipal lamps from the Kamatipoora District. On Saturday last the accused while offering one of the lamps for sale to a policeman in plain clothes, at Null Bazaar, was arrested. On enquiry the Police recovered another lamp from a Marwari to whom it had been sold for six annas. The third lamp has not been recovered yet. The accused who was an old offender was sentenced to a term of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

POSTPONEMENT GRANTED.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Rustomji Hormasji Tarwala, who has been charged under a sanction issued by Mr. D. B. Binning, late Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with giving false evidence in the recent will forgery case, applied for and obtained an adjournment of the case on the ground that he had filed a petition to the High Court to quash the sanction as he had given evidence in that case under the legal protection granted to him by the Court. The Magistrate granted the application and postponed the hearing till 7th October.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, regarding the death of Gungabai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty. The deceased and her son Rama Satwa and his wife lived together. They were in debt and the deceased, who was said to be a hot tempered woman, frequently quarrelled with her son for being lazy. Rama was employed in a thread manufactory, but having stayed away from work for three days, was on Sunday morning again taken to task by the mother who upbraided him for his idleness and slapped him twice or thrice on the cheek. Rama abused her and shortly after went to work. When he returned home in the evening he found the deceased sitting in the passage outside the room, sullen and sulky. She refused to take her evening meals and they all retired to rest. About 4 o'clock next morning the son awoke and found the mother dead in her bed. He informed the Police and it was subsequently ascertained that the deceased had purchased, at about 4 o'clock the previous afternoon, half a tola of opium from an opium vendor at Null Bazaar. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning herself with opium.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Rain has been holding off this side for the past two or three days, after giving us the record of 19 inches 68 cents. At Dhola the total rainfall amounts to 19 inches 83 cts. Standing crops are progressing fairly well. A further rainfall of two or three inches after a fortnight will do immense good to cotton, gram, wheat, and til crops. Gondal appears to be almost gloomy, the people having left that town owing to plague which is prevailing there. Under the circumstances, strict plague inspection is going on at Dhola, Bhownagar and other stations. —The Rana Sahib of Porbander arrived in Bhownagar on Saturday evening by a special train, and has been staying with His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownagar.—A nasty accident occurred to a "pagee" at Wadwan yesterday when he had his foot crushed under a wheel of a wagon whilst shunting operations were going on. He was taken to the hospital where his foot was amputated.—To-morrow being "Parsee New Year Day" Jason ceremonies will be held in the Umrigar Agiari in the morning, while a dinner party will be held at the residence of Mr. Burjorji, the Medical Officer of the State.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Tajumal Hussein, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Morris with kidnapping a Hindu girl named Avaba, aged eight, and robbing her of ornaments of the value of Rs. 15. The girl resided with her aunt in Gowli Mohalla. On Sunday morning the child was playing on the road, near her house, when accused went up to her and promising her some sweets induced her to accompany him. He took her into a byelane, where he stripped the child of ten gold and two silver rings. He was then taking the girl back to the place where he had found her, when he was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction for a similar offence. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—Before the same Magistrate, Kanjee Chaturbhooj, a Hindu, was charged with stealing a gold ornament of the value of Rs. 50 from the person of Anton Jao, a Native Christian boy, aged two. On Friday last the boy was playing in front of his parents' house in Mandavi Colivada when the accused, who used to do odd jobs in that locality, robbed him of an ornament. He was arrested and the ornament recovered. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBED ON THEIR VOYAGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Salvadore Francis, an employe on board the s. s. Pachumba, was charged at the instance of Captain Hodgson of the same ship, with theft of about seven pieces of wearing apparel and some money belonging respectively to some of the employes and passengers on board. Captain Hodgson said that he left Bombay on the 14th August last for the Persian Gulf with some Bora pilgrims on board. During the voyage he received a complaint from a Bora passenger that he had lost Rs. 200 in two currency notes of Rs. 100 each and 8 Turkish gold coins. He consequently set up inquiries but nothing was found. He also received a complaint from two other passengers of their losing Rs. 60 and 40 each some time after. When the ship came back to Bombay the box of the accused was searched and Rs. 152-8 worth of coins including two Turkish gold coins and some pieces of wearing apparel were found in it. Accused was handed over to the police. The clothes were identified by their various owners who were employed on board the ship. Accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate sentenced him to 10 months' rigorous imprisonment. The monies recovered from the accused were ordered to be kept with the Chief Clerk of the Court awaiting the inquiries of the individuals who had lost them. Captain Hodgson was also ordered to be communicated with as regards the identity of the persons who lodged complaints before him in the ship.

CLAIM TO ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee heard the suit brought by Bachu Harkissondas against Khushaldas Dayabhai and others, in which the plaintiff claimed that it might be declared that he was solely entitled to the ancestral property specified in the plaint, that Bhagwandas Nagerdas had no power to deal with the property by his alleged will, that the first three defendants, the executors of the will of Bhagwandas, might be ordered to deliver up the possession of the property; that it might also be declared that the fifth defendant P. Nagerdas Pitamber was not the adopted son of Bhagwandas, and, therefore, he was not coparcener with the plaintiff, &c. &c. Mr. D. D. Davar, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Setlur, instructed by Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Jamietram N. Haridas and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by the same solicitor, represented Gangabai, the seventh defendant and mother of the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Chimanlal Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Goolabchand and Wadia, appeared for the fourth and fifth defendants; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Vicaji, for the sixth defendant. The first three defendants did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that he was the posthumous son of one Hurkisandas Nagerdas who died on the 14th September 1900. The plaintiff was born on the 18th December 1900 and had not yet been named but sued by the fondling name of Bachu by which he was for the present known. Hurkisondas Nagerdas was joint in food, worship and estate with his brother Bhagwandas Nagerdas and they were possessed of property, moveable and immoveable in Bombay of very great value, as their joint ancestral estate. The plaintiff believed the property to be of the value of Rs. 10,00,000. Bhagwandas survived his brother Hurkisondas and died at Bombay on the 17th December 1900, leaving a widow, the fourth defendant Mankorebai, and a daughter, named Naval, who was the sixth defendant, and without male issue. The plaintiff was now the sole surviving member of the joint family and as such entitled absolutely to the whole of the ancestral estate. After the death of Bhagwandas, the first three defendants Khushaldas Dayabhai, Vithalpanth Ramchandra Tendulkar, and Gordhandas Shivram Vias, took possession of the property as the executors of the will of Bhagwandas. The plaintiff said that even if Bhagwandas did make a will, and if the first three defendants were executors thereof, Bhagwandas had no power by such will to dispose of the estate, and the three defendants in question had no right to take possession of the same. On becoming aware of the conduct of these defendants, the plaintiff's mother Gangabai applied to the Court on the 31st January 1901 to be appointed guardian of the person and property of the plaintiff. Thereupon the fourth defendant Mankorebai was instigated by certain designing persons to attempt to prevent the appointment of a guardian by adopting a son to Bhagwandas under a power which the document alleged to be the will of Bhagwandas gave her. Accordingly on the 17th February 1901, she purported to adopt the fifth defendant, Nagerdas Pitamber, a boy about eight years old, as son to Bhagwandas and had since with that boy appeared to oppose the appointment of a guardian, on the ground that Nagerdas Pitamber had by such adoption become coparcener with the plaintiff in the property, and that the plaintiff and Nagerdas held the same as joint ancestral estate. The plaintiff submitted that Bhagwandas could not make or give authority to his widow to adopt a son without the consent of the plaintiff. The plaintiff further said that even if Bhagwandas had such power, the authority which he purported to give was invalid by reason of the improper and illegal motive from which it was given. The motive was to defraud the expected child of his brother, if a son, of his share of the joint property and to create in such joint property, through the medium of an adoption, interests in favour of his wife Mankorebai and of his daughter Naval, which he had by law no power to create. The plaintiff also submitted that the authority was invalid according to Hindu law. He further urged that, whether the adoption was valid or not, it was absolutely necessary that a receiver of the estate should be appointed, in a view of the long period which must pass before a person entitled to the same would be of age.

The fourth defendant Mankorebai, in her written statement, stated that one Shobhagdas Kessowji, a Papole Bania, died at Bombay on the 6th September 1838 leaving behind him considerable moveable and immoveable property, being the property forming the subject matter of the suit. He had bequeathed his whole property to his only son Nagerdas Shobhagdas. The latter died at Bombay on 12th May 1893 leaving him surviving his two sons Bhagwandas Nagerdas, husband of the fourth defendant, and Hurkisondas Nagerdas, father of the plaintiff. The defendant did not know whether Nagerdas Shobhagdas made a will or died intestate, and therefore, she was unable to admit that the property possessed by Bhagwandas Nagerdas and Hurkisandas Nagerdas was their joint ancestral property. She believed that the properties which Bhagwandas Nagerdas died possessed of were worth about fifteen lakhs of rupees. She submitted that the adoption by her of Nagerdas Pitamber as son was a valid one, and in accordance with the direction given by her late husband in his will. In the events that had happened, she denied that the plaintiff was now the sole surviving member of the family, and was as such entitled to the whole of the estate. She said the property was now vested jointly in the adopted son Nagedas Pitamber, now known as Nagerdas Bhagwandas and the plaintiff. Written statements were also put in by the other defendants.

A MAHOMEDAN MARRIAGE.

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Aisabai, a Mahomedan woman, Ahmedkhan Kasmiri, and Moivi Hedayat Rasool surrendered to their bail to answer a charge of bigamy, abetment of bigamy, and adultery, respectively, preferred against them by Akbarkhan Ahmedkhan. Messrs Khalil and Pandit, barristers-at-law, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, represented the first and second accused, and Mr. Wellinker's brief for the third accused.

The case had evidently excited a good deal of interest among the Mahomedan community because of the fact that all the parties concerned were of some standing and the court house was crowded with a large number of Mahomedans.

On the case coming out for hearing yesterday Mahomed Sheik Ahmed gave evidence that about six years ago when the first accused was married to the complainant he was present at the marriage. The first accused was presented with ornaments valued at Rs. 250 on the occasion.

Chasum Khan Ahmed Khan said that he was a peon in the employ of the Poona Municipality. He had seen the first accused in complainant's house at Poona. On account of the marriage of the first accused with the complainant he had lent Rs. 400 to the second accused.

The case stands adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	1	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	5	2	106
Total plague deaths to date	120,047	99,339	
Same date last year	13	31	122

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 700 as against 724 during the previous week. Of the total number 51 died of plague which showed an increase of ten one preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 926 which included 275 deaths from plague.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.
We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 16.

Tuesday : Very little rain has fallen in Burma and north east India and conditions are again suspicious over the Bay. Winds have shifted to north-east at Diamond Island. A few local heavy falls are reported from Bengal. Darjeeling has received 5 inches, Jalpaiguri 4, Burdwan 2. Ratnagiri and Bombay have each received nearly 3 inches ; but only light showers have fallen on other parts of the West Coast and in the west Deccan ; but rain has increased in the east Deccan and South India. Raichur reports 5 inches, Bellary two, Salem 1 1-2 and Hyderabad and Trichinopoly one inch. No rise of importance has occurred in north west India and the shallow depression in the United Provinces has filled up.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colaba, Captain J Graham, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein reports having experienced squally weather with heavy rain and a high sea up to Vingorla. The same Company's steamer Putiala, Captain R. Phillips, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Zanzibar, reports having met with heavy monsoon weather and high sea from 10° West to 54° East and 19° West to 65° East.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs Gaddum & Co., have received the following reports :—

DONDAICHI, SEPT. 14.

Sky continues over cast with clouds and the weather is sultry with symptoms of rain. The standing crops appear in a very good condition.

BHUSAWAL, SEPT. 14.

Heavy rain this afternoon at about 3 p. m. in town about 3-4 inch. Weather cloudy and very hot and seems to promise more rain.

JULGAUM-JAMODE, SEPT. 14.

A few light showers of rain fell last night measuring about 10, cents.

Sky cloudy and weather monsoonish and calm. Crops in satisfactory condition and bolls are being seen here and there on cotton plants.

BROACH, SEPT. 15.

Yesterday two heavy showers of rain fell registering 4 inches in Broach and surrounding villages within 4 to 5 miles. Weather today is partly sunny.

AMRAOTI SEPT. 15.

Since yesterday afternoon the weather has been clouded, but no rain has fallen. Condition of the crops is excellent and on present appearances a 20 annas crop is expected.

BARSI, SEPT. 15

Excessive rain came down last night with thunderstorms. A fall of 9·52 inches was registered in 5 hours. It is densely cloudy at present and showers are falling.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPT. 15.

Rainfall 6. 50 inches. Heavy rain through out night, Weather cloudy.

HUBLI, SEPT. 15.

Rainfall 50 Cents Weather favourable.

SECCUNDRABAD SEPT. 16.

Rainfall 1. 55 inches.

BARSI SEPT. 16.

Rainfall 40 Cents. Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Esplade. In.	Esplade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts.
Previously registered	51	23	53	10	53	88	55	83
Tuesday, 16th Sept.	00	20	00	92	00	54	01	86
Total	51	48	54	02	54	42	56	69
Total fall to Sept. 16th 1901.	88	08	84	05	87	48	74	93
Total fall to Sept. 16th 1900.	69	32	70	77	67	86	65	98

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	0	24
September 15th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	36
Total	0	60

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed only very slightly over the whole country. Gradients are slight.

Winds are from north-east to south-east at Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad, Jeypore, Indore and Masulipatam, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Belgaum and Bellary and generally light.

The maximum temperature was 5° to 7° above normal at Secunderabad, Khandwa, Deesa and Jaipur, and 5° in defect at Lahore and Amraoti. The minimum was 6° in excess at Ajmere. The maximum temperature varied from 107° at Jacobabad to 80° at Belgaum and Bangalore, and the minimum from 81° at Agra to 68° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

The sky is more or less cloudy in all districts. Thunderstorm occurred at Secunderabad.

Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (2·74") and Ratnagiri (2·72"), between one and two inches at Secunderabad, Bellary and Trichinopoly, and light to moderate showers on the Malabar Coast and at Cawnpore, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Neemuch, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Goa, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras.

Weather continues favourable for passing showers over the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 20°.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE GOVERNOR'S RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of a magnificent carriage recently built for the personal use of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel. He declares it to be the finest piece of Railway construction ever produced in India, and says as an attempt minutely to describe its beauty would only result in the disclosure of one's ignorance, I must summarise matters by remarking that the entire decorations and fittings, together with the use of electricity for the illumating and cooling appliances, are superb. The bathrooms and sleeping compartments are beautifully arranged and fitted with all one could imagine necessary for comfort, while the wardrobes and other articles of furniture are most elegantly designed and decorated with inlays of different kinds of wood and carvings, the wormanship of which is of the finest finish. Emerging from the sleeping compartments on either side, one enters the "day room," which is situated in the centre of the carriage and most elaborately decorated throughout with carved panels and inlays of mat-work most artistically designed—the entire effect of which is produced in woods of various colours with a perfect professional skill and carried in pleasing harmony throughout the furniture which is designed in modern style. The dining table and chairs particularly draw one's attention to their unique method of folding, which has been specially thought out with a view to economise space, while every feature of their surrounding ornamentations have been most skilfully introduced and retained. I am given to understand that the entire responsibility of designing and execution of all internal and external decoration portions of this saloon was entrusted to Mr. Flanagan Foreman—upon whom rested the sole responsibility which be undertook, I believe, with perfect confidence. Mr. Flanagan is undoubtedly an artist in his profession, and deserves the congratulations expressed in his favor by all who have had the pleasure of seeing the completion of this undertaking, as it expresses the uncommon bent of his mind and a talent suggestive of keen originality and artistic genius. The most striking feature throughout this construction is the secret way in which all fixtures are secured, as no method is apparent on the surface, and, whatever means have been employed, are most skilfully hidden from view, as nowhere in the Saloon does a screw or clasp appear to mar the beauty of the designer's art."

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES. 1902.

24th, 27th & 29th Sept. 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, & 11th, Oct.

ADMISSION.—FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS for 8 days	Rs.	30
(including separate tickets for 2 Ladies)		
Additional Season Ticket for a Lady	Rs.	8
DAY TICKET	Rs.	5
(including admission one Lay.)		
DAY TICKET for Lady	Rs.	2
DAY TICKET for Child	Rs.	2

Season Tickets are obtainable at the Office, W. I. T. C., 20, Queen's Gardens, or at the gate on Race days.

N. B.—No Tickets will be issued without payment.

Owners who have entered for the Meeting will receive free tickets on application at the Office, 20, Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY,
[Secy., W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th Sept., 1902.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain C Rayward, will sail to-day, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 1,108 tons, Captain J Graham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein 28th August with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E Hirst, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Moloney, sailed yesterday, for Singapore and Penag, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE French Mail steamer Ernest Simons, 2,162 tons, Captain D Fromy, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Marseilles, 31st August, brought a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 13th September via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr Abdool Hocsein and 130 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1,929 tons, Captain R Phillips, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Zanzibar, &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Lubbock, Mr Ghandy, Miss Bane and 125 deck, including 86 emigrants from the Uganda Railway.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	
* Do No 101	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	....
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	....
* 4 Torpedo Boats	....	....
R I M S Clive	Comdr A J G Piffard	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery
H M S Sphinx	Comdr T W Kemp	Cruiser.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Putiala s	Phillips	Zanzibar, Sept 1
16	Colaba s	Graham	Moulmein, Aug 28
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, Sept 13

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Shirala s	Hartley	Calcutta
	Muke Maru s	Yagi	Kobe, &c
	Dumra s	Hirst	Karachi, &c
	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Penang, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Aleppo, Rayward, for Hull via Karachi.
" Ernest Simons, Fromy, for Kobe, etc.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chusan, for China, etc.
" Marq Bacquehem, for China, etc.
" Putiala, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Ismailia, for Calcutta, etc.
" Colaba, for Rangoon, etc.
" Wildenfels, for Calcutta, etc.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 13th.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s Tara left here outwards day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the morning of the 16th inst., via Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's., s.s. Yarra which left Bombay on Thursday, the 28th August arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 3 p. m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—894 cwt bonemeal, A Kaderbhoy ; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, J Hurchund

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—27 bales wool, V Madhowjee ; 2,235 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 60 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 92 bales wool, H Alladin and Co ; 2,250 cwt cotton seed, S Kimstram and Co ; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwt wheat, M Rambhagat.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 bales carpets, K B Sajun ; 2 bales carpets, A Tellery ; 20 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 4 cases sandalwood boxes, L B Bhootwala ; 12 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka ; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 400 cwt cottonseed, Ewing and Co ; 63 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Bengloe s—250 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Brothers ; 24 cwt gum, J Premjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—18 bales carpets and durries, A Tellery ; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Olympia s—300 cwt wild mace, R Dossa and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—100 cwt cottonseed, E Jee Oomersey ; 10 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Perth s—2,200 cwt gram and 3,230 cwt mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Lord Kelvin s—600 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 200 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK

Port Stephens s—3,178 cwt linseed, N Sundarjee and Co ; 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Benglce s—16 cwt gur, J Premjee ; 2,402 cwt rapeseed, N Sundarjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marq Bacquehem s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 111 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Capri s—25 cwt angoor, Sam Yu and Co ; 17 cwt fennelseed, A Jackeria ; 25 bales twist, P F Talati ; 73 cwt cloves, M M Essabhoy ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 9 cwt dry fruit, D N Shroff.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Marq Bacquehem s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.

3. Members requiring Tickets for the Prize Distribution, can obtain them on application at the Fort Head-quarters between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. and at the Byculla Head-quarters on evenings of Drill. It will be necessary to present tickets at the door.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

LAST evening a meeting of the City Improvement Trustees was held at their offices, Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr S. Rebeeh presiding. There were also present : Sir James Willcocks, Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I., Ollivier, Mr. E. Grey, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. J. Fairclough, Major Meyer, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. F. Macrae, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

RESTAURANTS IN AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, in accordance with a notice of motion, proposed : "That in the interests of public health, it is necessary that a clause be provided in all leases of land on the Agripada Estate, that no lessee will, by himself or by his tenant or sub-tenant, or sub-lessee, be allowed to open any shop or bar or restaurant or room of any kind for the purpose of carrying on drink traffic ; and that any lessee infringing the clause shall be liable to a forfeiture of his lease." Mr. Wacha said of late years the drink traffic has increased enormously in Bombay, and he thought the trustees would not be going out of their province in including a clause such as he proposed in leases of land. They were a big landlord, and they could well be looked upon to take care of the morals of their tenants as far as it lay in their power.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM said he was in sympathy with Mr. Wacha's proposition, though he thought there was another aspect of the question, namely, the shops generally fetched very high rents.

DR. VIEGAS said it was not possible to give effect to such a proposition. If they put such restrictions in the case of Agripada estate, they should be prepared to treat other places in a similar manner. He thought the question should be considered from a broad and practical point of view. The result of carrying the proposition would be that the properties in the Agripada district would suffer in respect of income.

THE HON. SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA was in favour of the proposition.

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that ample provisions had already been made in the leases in the direction indicated by Mr. Wacha.

The proposition was eventually with drawn.

After disposing of other business, the Board adjourned.

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NOTICE.
CORONATION DARBAR,
DEHLI,
JANUARY 1903.
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, hereby invites Tennis Players from any part of India to compete for a valuable trophy (which will take the form of a handsome Silver Cup) at the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Dehli, during the end of December, 1902, and the beginning of January, 1903. His Highness proposes to hold the Tournament for Gentlemen only, and suggests that singles only be played; if, however, a sufficient number of entries are forthcoming, doubles also may be played. The Tournament will be open for professional as well as Gentleman players. Those desiring to participate would oblige very much by stating if they, have ever taken part in a Tournament before, and if so against whom they played, and if they won or lost; this information is required to facilitate handicapping and preliminary arrangements generally. It is requested also that those wishing to take part, will kindly forward their names to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, Punjab, before the 1st November next. All Entries free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1902.

CENTRAL INDIA AND HER PEOPLE.

CAPTAIN C. E. LUARD, Superintendent of Census operations in Central India, gives us less information than the general run of Census Commissioners. But he explains the reason why. He had hoped to give a full account of the special forms of worship which do not reach the dignity of sects, to be met with in the Bundelkhund. But the supineness of a single durbar so delayed the collection of the necessary information that he had to abandon the scheme and content himself with a brief sketch only. Captain Luard had intended, originally, to give a fuller account than he does of certain tribal characteristics, but when the Ethnographic Survey was sanctioned he cut the matter out. Then again a great deal of information was collected on miscellaneous subjects such as tattooing, curious sect marks, etc., but Captain Luard found that without many diagrams it would be impossible to deal with it properly, therefore he did not touch on it. Good intentions are plentiful enough to pave a considerable length of road. Sir Lepel Griffin twenty years ago, writing of the Census of Central India, said the returns were for comparative and deductive purposes not worth the paper on which they are written, but Captain Luard thinks that on the present occasion they may lay claim to greater accuracy and be well worthy of incorporation with those of the other parts of India. He is at pains to impress upon us that Central India is not the Central Provinces or even a part of the Bombay Presidency, and he is desirous of "strong measures" being taken to impress that fact on the people generally. But why trouble the people? It matters little what states are included in the Central India agency, except that the employment of that comprehensive term simplifies geographical study. Captain Luard tells us that Central India measures 78,772 square miles, almost equal to that of Holland, Belgium, Greece, Denmark and Switzerland combined, and in discussing the country divides it into three—the Highlands of the Malwa plateau; with a mean elevation of some 1,500 feet above sea-level, the low-lying country, some 600 feet above sea-level comprising the greater part of the Eastern section of the agency, and the hilly tracts which lie mostly to the south. In the first, great undulating plains, separated by flat-topped hills, whose sides are boldly terraced with here and there a scarp rising above the general level, the flora consisting of long grass and stunted trees and scrub, which, owing to the prevalence of deciduous plants is, except in the ruins, of a uniform straw colour. The low-lying land lies to the east of the plateau, comprising the greater part of the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand political charges and the country round Gwalior. In the hilly tracts the country is rough forest and jungle land little used for cultivation and lies chiefly to the south of the agency where the Vindhya, Satpura and Kaimur ranges are met with.

Ethnologically as well as climatically, says Captain Luard, the differences between the plateau and the eastern part of the agency are distinct, and languages markedly so. On the plateau we meet with the Rajput races, families whose ancestry can be traced back for centuries, with all their numerous offshoots. In the lowlying country we find Rajputs again but to a large extent Rajputs whose descent is mixed and with whom the families of the plateau will in most cases have no marriage connection whatever. These lowlying tracts embrace part of the "East Satpuras" region of the Imperial scheme and part of the Central India Plateau (Bundelkhand). The hilly tracts are climatically very distinct from the plateau and physically consist of rough jungle land sparsely inhabited. The races met with are semi-civilised tribes who often flee at the mere sight of a white man, and who have as yet, in most cases, been but little affected even by the all pervading. all embracing Hindu religion of their rulers. In considering the people and their divisions and sub-divisions, Captain Luard says he tried to get an idea of the every day working faith of the rustic and of the rules by which he regulates his conduct. Of the Pandit's religion "rich with the sounding jargon of the schools" there are records enough, but the more primitive faith of the "swinked hedger" has been unfairly neglected, possibly because information is so hard to get. Captain Luard found it almost impossible to get a genuine and at the same time an intelligent and satisfactory reply to the queries on this subject. It is not however surprising, he remarks, as many men of much education would not find it easy to describe their every day working religion in a few words, like Roger's the perplexed examinee is apt to reply that his religion is like that of every sensible man and that no sensible man ever tells. A Nursingpur man in endeavouring to describe his faith said "When I wake up in the morning I cry 'O, Ram, Ram, grant me blessings and keep my name clean before the Raj and the punches and save me from dangers.' Then I think on Ganeshji before beginning work and ask for good crops from my fields. I think only on Ram and Ganesh as my support. My standard of right or wrong is what others think". There was much deep philosophy in this man, and though illiterate, when interrogated as to the advantage of doing good, he replied: "I shall gain respect and will access to the Raj and the panches and after death shall again get human form and be perhaps an ijardar of four villages instead of one village as now, or even be a jagirdar of raja. If I do ill the Dharmraj will throw me in a maggetty pool and I shall be sent down again to earth later as a pig or dog! Generally the replies have given a view of rustic faith which Captain Luard sums up in these words: Conduct is regulated by public opinion which is represented in each case by the views of caste-fellows, and the orders of the Raj or Sirkar. Fear, utility, tradition, and hope for an improved earthly career at some other time are the principal regulators of conduct. Heaven is a place where scented winds blow over a fruitful and watered land. Here the gods dwell, fairies dance and sing, and sacred hymns are recited. And here the man of low station may eventually hope to mix with his superiors. This prospect of heaven is, however, a remote one; it is to an improved earthly existence that he looks for future happiness, to command over others, and increased possessions, not to association with his innumerable deities. To this bliss he can reach only by pleasing the Panches and those in authority over him. Failure to do this will submit him to an unpleasant sojourn in the hell through which there flows a filthy stream.

Indore State is reported upon separately. It is but the third largest state in Central India and is a trifle larger than Greece in area. Indore city, says Captain Luard, stands on the Khan and Saraswati streams which meet near the old bridge at a temple of Mahadev. Aberigh Mackay in his "Chiefs of Central India" says the name is derived from "Indur" a rat. But the Census Superintendent thinks this is a mistake "Undir" being the word for a rat, and this is not, moreover, the derivation which is given locally. The name is said to have come from the name of the old temple which stands on the bank of the Saraswati stream near "Juna Indore," near the new bridge. It is an old temple of 500 years' standing as tradition goes. It is dedicated to Shiva, but has always been known as the temple of "Indreshwar." Malhar Rao Holkar and Ahilya Bai encamped by this temple on the banks of the stream. I think this derivation is a far more probable one. The place was raised to the status of a town by the well-known Ahilya Bai after the death of Malhar Rao Holkar, towards the end of the eighteenth Century. It was originally a small village which stood on the site of what is now known as "Juna" (old) Indore. Indore has about 86,000 people. But we learn very little about them except that there are about 945 women to every thousand man, and of the population some 79 per cent profess animism—a term which Captain Luard says to be popularly misunderstood. He says the term was first employed, he believes, by Professor Tylor, to designate that class of people who worship natural objects and phenomena in the belief that they contain or are connected with spirits. "As the human body was held to live and act by virtue of its own inhabiting spirit, so the operations of the world seemed to be carried on by other spirits." But Dr. Tiele's "explanation" is perhaps more comprehensive:—"Animism is the belief in the existence of Souls or Spirits, of which only the powerful, those on which man feels himself dependent, and before which he stands in awe, acquire the rank of divine beings, and become objects of worship. These spirits are conceived as moving rapidly through earth and air, and, either of their own accord, or because conjured by some spell, and thus under compulsion, appearing to men (Spiritism). But they may also take up their abode either permanently or temporarily in some object whether lifeless or living it matters not; and this object, as endowed with higher power, is then worshipped or employed to protect individuals or communities (Fetishism). Spiritism, essentially the same as what is now called spiritualism, must be carefully distinguished from Fetishism, but can only rarely be separated from it."

AFFAIRS IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

THE situation in the Malay Peninsula suggests that Siam is determined to bring trouble upon herself. It may be that King Chulalongkorn is between the devil and the deep sea, but in his anxiety to adjust matters with France he seems to be running into serious danger where British interests are concerned. Siam's immediate trouble with France is in the North, but there are French factors in the circumstances which are creating disturbances in what is called "Siamese Malaya." Moved, it is believed, by Russian and French inspiration, Siam has for some time been making claims over certain of the independent states in the east of the Malay Peninsula that have been strongly resented by the rulers. The King of Siam has asserted an authority over these States, and notably over Kelantan and Patani, that has never been claimed by his predecessors, and has in fact, less ground for support than has the claim of the Emperor of China to regard the King of Siam as his vassal. The Government at Bangkok has, however, not hesitated to go to great lengths in asserting the right of sovereignty which is claimed, and where the Siamese have been permitted to gain control the Malays have many causes for grievance. In March last matters reached a crisis in Patani by the kidnapping of the Raja by Siamese officials. His relations with the Bangkok Government had become strained and he had given more offence by an effort to secure British protection for his State. A Siamese gunboat arrived with a minister, the Raja of Patani was invited to sign an agreement relinquishing his rights, and on his refusal he was forcibly conveyed aboard the vessel. Later reports have stated that His Highness has since died in prison, and there is more than a suggestion that he has been poisoned. Three other Chiefs are also reported to have been carried off in the manner of His Highness of Patani. The question of Kelantan to which Reuter has referred has been a subject of dispute along with that of Patani for many months, and Siam has even less justification for her interference here than in any other part of the Peninsula. The statement that British troops have occupied the territory at the request of the Sultan is denied, but it would not have been surprising if they had. It is, however, probable that His Highness has made some representation regarding his position, and as British interests in the Peninsula require that the independence of the Chiefs outside the Federated States should be preserved, the authorities are no doubt prepared to oppose encroachments, if need arise. Siamese interference in Kelantan has especially manifested itself in regard to a concession granted by the Sultan to a British Syndicate. Apart from all claims of sovereignty over Kelantan as a vassal, Siam is expressly prohibited by treaties from interfering in the trade matters of that State, but in spite of this the Government at Bangkok sought to control the arrangements which the Chief had made with the British merchants. Among the commercial community of Singapore there has long been the feeling that the great object of this aggression is to enable Siam to grant concessions to the French and Russians who, for that purpose, have urged Chulalongkorn to extend his authority in the Peninsula. Attention has been previously drawn to the fondly cherished French scheme for a ship canal across the Peninsula to the north of Kra, while Russia, looking to the advantage of a coaling station which would facilitate the despatch of troops to Port Arthur and Vladivostock, regards her ally's scheme with great favour. It is clear, however, that if King Chulalongkorn does not desire to add to his other troubles by a quarrel with the British, his government will need to be less aggressive in Eastern Malaya.

ADMIRAL BOSANQUET'S RETURN.

REAR-ADMIRAL BONSANQUET on giving up the command of the East Indies Station, has brought under the notice of the Government of India the notable services of Captain Walter S. Goodrige, Director of Indian Marine, and the dockyard officers of the station. The fact that these officers labour under some disadvantages makes this recognition the more valuable. Paymaster Edmund F. E. Gipps, who was secretary to Admiral Bosanquet whilst in East Indian waters, will on the expiration of his leave in England, proceed to Halifax N. S. to join H. M. S. Ariadne, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald L. Douglas, K. C. B., to assume the duties of secretary. He was secretary to Sir Archibald when the latter commanded the East Indies Squadron.

SIR EDWARD LAW returns from Home leave a fortnight hence, arriving in Bombay on the 27th instant. Mr. Finlay, who is at present acting as Financial Member of Council, will take two years' furlough soon afterwards, leaving Bombay on the 18th October. Mr. Baker will continue to act as Secretary to Government in the Financial Department.

BOTH Portuguese and French India will be represented at the Delhi Darbar, the former by the Governor-General of Goa. It is not certain who will be the French representative, as an interregnum exists at present, but the new Governor of the French possessions in India is expected to arrive shortly.

THE Rangoon Municipal Loan of Rs. 17,33,000 has been most successfully floated, having been covered nearly three times over. The average rate was about Rs. 98-2, the highest tender being Rs. 104.

IMMEDIATELY after the conclusion of the Delhi Coronation Assemblage, Mr. Barnes will proceed Home on short leave, and will probably sail from Bombay on the 17th January. He will return in time to arrive in Rangoon about the 27th March.

THE Maharaja of Moharbhanj, in the Orissa District, has laid it down that no inhabitants of his State should go to Assam to serve as coolies in such tea-gardens as are subject to the Indian Emigration Act. His Highness has, however, imposed no restrictions on coolies being recruited from among his subjects for the gardens in the Duars which are not subject to that Act.

A PROPOSAL that in all cases of affrays or disputes in which British officers or soldiers and natives are concerned, the civil and military authorities on the spot should immediately confer together and decide whether the case should be reported to a superior authority or not has been negatived. The Government of India are of opinion that the present procedure, under which independent reports are received from the civil and military authorities, should be maintained.

THE band of Mahsud outlaws, who were expelled from Birmal under the order of the Amir of Kabul and then proceeded to Kaniguram, are having an uncomfortable time apparently. They have had to leave Kaniguram owing to the pressure exerted by the Mahsud *maliks*, who managed to seize two of them. One of these was made over to the British authorities, but the other effected his escape by murdering the headman who was escorting him to the frontier.

THE firing of salutes on the occasion of the arrival and departure of each Native Chief at the Delhi Durbar will unfortunately not be practicable, as owing to the large number of Ruling Princes entitled to salutes who will be present, this ceremony by itself would alone occupy about half a day. The Durbar will in any case necessarily be a long function, and it is obviously desirable, in the interests of all concerned, to avoid extending it to a tedious length. For similar reasons the arrival and departure of Ruling Princes and of Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in the formal procession and in due order of precedence will probably have to be foregone.

A SYNDICATE that has been some time forming will shortly put on a number of light electric motor 'buses on the principal omnibus routes of London at a uniform fare of two pence, irrespective of distance travelled. One of the principal features will be windows made to let down.

COLONEL THOMSON, Principal Veterinary Officer in India, has been appointed Director-General of the Army Veterinary Department, England. is promotion is a just recognition of the excellent work he has done in India, and of his ripe experience gained in departmental administration. Colonel Thomson will leave for Home by the mail of the 27th instant His successor in India is not yet appointed.

APROPOS De Wet, the "United Service Magazine" publishes an excellent anecdote of that elusive soldier. When he captured the English mails near Kroonstadt in June, 1900, he spent several hours trying to gather military information from the sacks of correspondence. Finally he gave up the task in despair, saying that he had never known before that there were so many love-sick women in England.

THE notoriety which has fastened on the book called "The Unspeakable Scot" affords an instance more striking than usual of the incredible cheapness of the kind of fame which is obtained by mere singularity and nothing else. To write the greatest book of one's time is not very easy: but to write the most abusive and childish book of ones time is the easiest thing in life, for there is no competition below a certain level of puerility. This work having been talked about in England as the Jubilee Juggins was talked about, is discussed now in America. But there it is evidently likely to do real harm, for an innocent writer in a well-known weekly has remarked in his review of it, "in England there can be no question that the Scotch are regarded with dislike, contempt, and a curious fear. With a difference, it is the Continental attitude to the Jew." That idea came from the book under review. It certainly exists nowhere else. "A curious fear" is particularly good.

UNDER-WATER WARFARE.

HOW TO COPE WITH THE SUBMARINE.

BY HERBERT RUSSELL.

I HAVE just been looking at the two jealously-guarded submarines as they lie with the waters of the Hamoaze lapping their wash-strakes. The sight of the reality always quickens the powers of realisation, and as I gazed upon these cigar-shaped structures, shimmering like great fishes and topped with bull's eyed conning towers I so vividly pictured them stealthily destroying the massed surface fleets as to set me cursing the devilry of such warfare.

And then I walked across to Devonport to talk it over with my friend the Torpedo Lieutenant. He belongs to the Vernon school, and thus it is that he takes all modern destructive ingenuity with professional seriousness. I mention this, writes Mr. Herbert Russell in the "Daily Express" because there is a surprising by large community in our Service which affects to treat the submarine with disdain—as an admitted fact, but a wild freak, too, not to be troubled about in any speculations upon the great reality.

"That is because they have not seen her, and don't realise her hideous possibilities," said the Torpedo Luff. "You won't find any of the Vernons talking of these marine devils like that. We grasp the fact that the submarine is the one naval weapon that gives the weak a great advantage over the strong. Unless effectively coped with, she could certainly destroy an entire fleet, even in her present comparatively crude stage of development."

"How is she to be effectively coped with?"

"That is the problem which is incessantly engaging our attention. I think you may take it positively that we shall never fight submarines with submarines Our business is to find a means of destroying what our rivals are exercising a corresponding degree of experiment in creating.

THE STARFISH TRIALS.

"Tell you what we have done in this way already? Well, that would be rather giving the show away. However, light your pipe and I'll tell you as much as ought to be told about the Starfish trials, for I know you'll go and blow the gaff!"

The Torpedo Luff then talked to me for two solid hours, conjuring up visions of mystery and awe, and occasionally throwing me slightly adrift by his comprehensive references to "gadgets" and "fixings."

"The means of defence against sub-marines," said he, "are by quick-firing guns when the craft shows herself sufficiently to form a target; by high explosive shells when she is running 'awash;' and by spar torpedoes when she is invisible but can be approximately located. The first two methods are the obvious ones, and need no comment. The third is the one to which we Vernons pin our faith. The plan was devised by our staff, and secret trials were made before the Lords of the Admiralty."

"Why secret?"

"In this case I think rightly so. You don't want to let your rivals know how you mean to tackle their pet schemes. We commissioned the destroyer Starfish for the trials. She was specially fitted with a long hinged outrigger, like a swinging boom. From this spar the torpedo was to be fired. A spar torpedo is virtually an observation mine; ours in the Starfish had a charge of 32lbs. of wet gun-cotton, and was fired by electric ignition

"I may tell you that the primary idea of our scheme consists in destroying the underwater boat by concussion. This is the principle of all submarine mining. It is the explosion that destroys, not the impact of any projectile. The Starfish trials effectually demonstrated that if once you can locate your submarine and swoop down to bring her within the radius of your spar torpedo—the effective diameter of which necessarily varies with the amount of the charge—you will most certainly stop her from ever doing any more mischief."

SUBMARINE DESTROYERS.

"And the attacker?"

"The destroyer is a cork-light structure—bound to be to stand the racking of her work. You may see her eighth-of-an-inch scantling buckle like a biscuit tin when you are running her full bat. If she were stouter built she must inevitably break up and founder. We tested the possibilities of spar-torpedo attack in the Starfish, and proved them by results. On going into action you swing your boom outwards, with the charge at the end of it. This is well submerged, and allowed to trend aft. Just as you conjecture that you are passing the submarine, you explode the torpedo. Your own speed carries you well past the centre of the frightful kick-up before the surging concussion reaches you, and although it may throw you off your feet, we never found it do anything worse in the Starfish."

"Upon the same principle cannot the submarine be built to withstand the concussion?"

'I think not. You cannot go below a certain strength of scantling to resist the great pressure of submersion And as this must always remain too rigid to give to concussion, it will be fractured and stove. In our experiments, the submarine was represented by a big cask sunk about two fathoms. The effect of our spar torpedo upon this object led us to believe that a submarine similarly attacked within a radius of 5^0 yards would be practically annihilated, and that at 1,000 yards she would almost certainly be disabled.

LURKING, SNEAKING BRUTES.

"The whole problem now rests in determining upon the means of discovering these Lurking sneaking brutes. Of course you could not attack them with the spar torpedo if they were within striking distance of a battleship without great risk of bursting her up too. I believe that science will not be long in devising a means of detection, so that when any submerged craft enters within a certain radius, her presence will be known You will always have the advantage of heels in surface craft; for, from the nature of her, the submarine is never going to be a fast boat. You cannot see far under water, and so far the periscope and optical tube have not overcome the necessity for coming to the surface to take observations When the water is smooth you can see the foam and bubbles of these hidden boats quite plainly marking their course The difficulty of seeing the submarine is the only obstacle at present to ensuring her destruction. But we shall get over that and then—"

He nodded significantly. and suddenly added: "By the way, you getlemen of the Press are fond of exposing anomalies; can you explain this? The engineer branch necessarily possess all the mechanical knowledge of the service, yet the submarine is entrusted exclusively to the executive. A course of lectures on the subject was lately given at Greenwich, where there are always a large number of engineers, yet these absolutely did not hear of them, as I can vouch from my own knowledge, until they were all over"

I echo his question "Why not?' and the protests of a dozen Keyham men still linger in my ears as I do so.

SIR GEORGE WHITE, speaking at Aberdeen, has informed the world of a fact hitherto unknown. He said that General French recommended General Hamilton for the Victoria Cross for Elandslaagte, a recommendation warmly supported by Sir George himself. It was, however, ruled that General Hamilton, at that time Colonel, was too senior to receive the decoration, and Sir George White appealed to soldiers to say whether in a tight place the leadership of a man like General Hamilton were not of ten times more value than the bravest deeds of any junior officer. With this opinion we, "St. James' Gazette," are in complete accord, while for other reasons also it is surely a mistake to reserve the Victoria Cross for the junior ranks. The decoration is for valour and devotion to duty. The first condition upon which a soldier should receive such a distinction should be the doing of some noble deed that has a direct and high value for the Army in the military situation of the moment. Once this point is firmly established, it is as absurd to withhold from one rank the distinction coveted by another as it is impolitic to nullify what must always act as a spur to desperate ventures. No one desires to see "thrusting" or needless exposure rewarded. But to suppose that a fear of this dictates the withholding of the V. C. from the senior officers is to do even the authorities an injustice. Therefore, we are obliged to look for other reasons, and we cannot find them.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BOER GENERALS TO VISIT GERMANY.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

OFFICIALS GREATLY ALARMED.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Boer Generals are expected to arrive in Berlin next week. The Pan-Germans are making great preparations for the occasion. In official quarters there is alarm at the prospect of Anglophobe demonstrations. Semi-Official journals are dwelling strongly on the impolicy of such an attitude.

THE HAJUE ARBITRATION COURT.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

A LONG STANDING DISPUTE.

The Hague Arbitration Court has begun hearing the first case in dispute which is between Maxico and the United States regarding compensation for the seizure of Californian Church property for the needs of the Mexican Government prior to the annexation by the United States.

CHANGES AT SANDHURST.

Henceforth the Cadets at Sandhurst will have a full course of musketry there instead of at Hythe after leaving Sandhurst.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

ENGLISH RACER TO COMPETE.

The race horse Petridge, belonging to Mr. Harold Brassey, will be sent to India to compete for the Viceroy's Cup in December.

NEW HAMBURG—ALEXANDRIA SERVICE.

The "Hamburgisch Boersenhalle" states that the German Levant line establishes a direct fortnightly service between Alexandria and Hamburg beginning in the cotton season in October.

THE OCCUPATION OF KELANTAN.

REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The occupation of Kelantan is officially denied in London.

THE AGITATION IN RUSSIA.

TSAR AND THE PEASANTS.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOMILY.

Deputations of peasants from six provinces have assembled at Kursh at the command of the Tsar, who, in addressing them, referred to the peasant troubles in the spring and said that such disturbances would not be allowed in the future. His Majesty exhorted them to honest labour and thrift, recalling his father's words at the time of his Coronation: "Listen to your local nobility and do not believe nonsensical rumours."

SITUATION AT THE CAPE.

THE REPEAL OF MARTIAL LAW.

The Cape Attorney-General, in the course of an interview, said that the Government proposed to advise the Governor to repeal the Martial Law and to simultaneously proclaim the existing Peace Preservation Act, enabling it to control absolutely the possession and importation of arms and ammunition.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

MR. BOMANJI PETIT'S MUNIFICENCE.

GIFT OF A LAKH OF RUPEES.

The "British Medical Journal" states that Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit of Bombay is the donor of a lakh of rupees to the London School of Tropical Medicine.

GENERAL FRENCH AT ALDERSHOT.

General French has arrived at Aldershot. He was received by the local authorities, who presented him with an address of welcome.

General French had an enthusiastic reception both n town and camp.

KIDDERPORE DOCKYARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

The appointment is approved of Mr. C. H. Bailey rom Bombay to officiate as Marine Storekeeper at idderpore Dockyard, vice the late Mr. Moffat.

WELLS' LIGHTS FOR FRONTIER POSTS.

The supplying of the need so keenly felt in the ting at Malakand in 1897 for an efficient means luminating the surroundings of frontier posts in of night attack is one of the matters which has engaging attention and the Samana Rifles have been given Wells flare lights for this purpose.

COAL FOR THE INDIAN MARINE.

The system recently sanctioned for obtaining Indian coal by public tender for the Indian Marine, appears to be working well, the last supplies at Bombay having been procured at rupees twelve and annas ten per ton for overside delivery, and rupees thirteen annas ten per ton delivered in ships' bunkers against an average of Rs. 16-14-8 previously paid.

It is now explained in amplification of previous orders that firms may tender not only for the entire supply required at all ports, but also locally for what is wanted at the particular ports when amount likely to be wanted there can be ascertained.

THE TILAK CASE.

CHARGES OF FORGERY AND FALSE EVIDENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The case against Tilak was resumed to-day in spite of the Gunpati procession. The Court was crowded. The counsels for prosecution were the same as appeared yesterday, but at this stage Messrs. Kelkar and Vaidya defended Tilak. The examination-in-chief of Nagpurkar was resumed. The witness said he was informed of the resolution of the trustees with regard to himself. and it was in writing that he was dismissed. He replied to it, but the trustees sent him order to give over charge of the property and render account to be send to the Bank of Bombay. Witness wrote to the trustees, refusing either to resign or to give any information. The trustees told him they would file a suit against him, and witness replied he would only hand over possession after taking legal advice. On the 11th Kharpade and Tilak came to the outward door of the Wada and sent Kumbhowkar to tell that he had better hand over charge, as they intended to lodge a complaint. Witness replied he would also lodge a complaint against Tilak. He went away after placing a watchman. When witness demanded to leave, he was told that orders were not to let him out. Narayen Tukaram came and told him a complaint has lodged against him for misappropriating ornaments. Witness told Narayen that if he was not deprived of it he would show them at two o'clock. Two clerks of District Court called on witness with Tilak and came to witness's house. The clerk asked if Tai Maharaj was in the house. Tai Maharaj came out to Tilak and Kharpade came to his own room. Tilak told him it was no use quarrelling. He asked him to tell Tai Maharaj not to prolong this litigation, also not to tell the clerk of the court that he had been confined. He heard that Tilak had gone to the magistrate, but as he was only told by a sepoy, the magistrate disallowed the evidence. He told the trustees that if they would give guarantee not to touch the ornaments, he would show them. He asked that document should be given him saying that no misappropriation had taken place. The trustees then passed resolution that they would not take the jewellery away. The Court pointed out that Nagpurkar had signed a document. Witness replied that being justified he signed anything. He took the keys from Tai Maharaj and showed the jewellery. Kumbhowkar read list showed to the trustees. They signed it. On the 20th July Kharpade and Tilak left Wada on the 26th. Tilak sent a written order that witness's orders were not to be obeyed, and Tilak agreed on behalf of the trustees, On August 2nd Tilak filed a complaint against Nagpurkar and Tai Maharaj and asked for a copy. he could not obtain it. On the 14th or 15th August, Mr. Jeffreys, Inspector of the Police and others went to Tai Maharaj and requested him to hand over the ornaments. The magistrate hesitated some time before accepting his evidence, but resolved to admit it.

Witness continued that one Ghodedakar told Tai Maharaj she had better let the ornaments be placed in Bombay Bank, but Tai Maharaj refused to give them to Tilak then, he said he would put a trustees, lock upon her own, which she refused to allow. Tilak told Nekpurkar that he was dismissed and to go out of Wada. Nagpurkar replied he was not Tilak's servant and would not go. The complaint which Tilak made to the magistrate was then put in and read, Witness replied the complaint was absolutely false.

He had never seen the alleged jewellery.

By the Court:—Whether accused had reason to think that the jewels were once there, witness did not know, but after much discussion said, that Tilak had no reason to believe he had misappropriated any property.

Gungaram Ramjee, gardner in service of Tai Maharaj said he knew Tilak and Nagpurkar, was not watchman, but slept in his house. He remembered when Tai Maharaja intended to adopt Bala Maharaja. They usually locked the doors at ten every night; on the day before adoption they locked it at eleven. Tilak came after the doors were locked and asked to open. As he came in, Tilak locked the doors, taking the key he took some four men with him upstairs. Witness was awake the whole night for he could not sleep on account of the noise. The doors of the Wada closed for five days. People who came with Tilak were admitted and let out, but the others were not admitted, neither Tai Maharaj or Nagpurkar went out of Wada during those days. After ten days the doors opened, and witness was discharged by Tilak and told if he obeyed Nangpurkar he would be dismissed. Three others were dismissed for the same reason. Musalman servants came one day, the door was opened and Tilak saw Mr. Aston's men coming, he left the door open and Mr. Aston's people went with Tilak upstairs.

The cross-examination was reserved.

Mumondhar Padolikar, tailor, said he supplied goods on approval.

The Court then rose for the day.

DAMAGE ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

LINE BREACHED BY HEAVY RAIN.

Heavy rain led to a washaway on the G. I. P Railway between Washimbe and Jeur stations last night at points between mileage 203 and 213. The Raichore mail which left Poona at 2-17 this morning had to be detained at Diksal station, the passengers being transhipped, while the train due in Poona from Sholapur at 6-20 a.m. was detained on the other side of the obstruction. Through running was therefore temporarily stopped but the railway staff are expected to clear the line in ten hours.

Mr. Shipp, the district engineer, left Poona in a special train on hearing of the break. To the excellent system of patrol existing on the G. I. P. is due the early discovery of the washaway.

LATER.

The washaway of the railway line is said to have been due to very heavy rain, at this section seven inches being reported in a few hours. It is raining again this afternoon. Through running was resumed shortly after midday. The train which was expected early in this morning arrived here at 5 in the evening.

SPORTS AT POONA.

BADMINTON AND TENNIS CHALLENGE CUPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 16.

The following are the results of the lawn tennis and badminton tournaments in connection with the open Challenge Cups which were played to-day:—

At badminton Col. Piers and Mr. Duxbury beat Maj. Jackson and Mr. Sprott; Maj. Betham and Mr. Swifte beat Messrs. Arthur and Beale. The finals will be played by Col. Piers and Mr. Duxbury vs. Major Betham and Mr. Swifte to-morrow.

At tennis (mixed doubles) Mrs. Bain and Major Betham beat Miss Neale and Col. Piers; Miss Bainbridge and Major Field beat Miss Cummins and Mr. Arthur.

Gentlemen's Singles: Maj. Field beat Capt. Marden; Capt Greig beat Mr. McCraith.

Gentlemen's Doubles: Messrs Hume and Barraclough beat Maj. Jackson and Mr. McCraith.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Durand Football Tournament was continued to-day in continuous rain. The K. O. S. B. defeated the New Club (a) team by five goals scored by Cassidy, Massey and Kennedy to one put through by Thorpe.

The New Club were a light team. Bax made a plucky struggle under unfavorable conditions.

The Scottish Borderers are not favourites for the Cup.

A TREAT TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE SERVANTS.

The whole establishment of Government House were feted to a public treat given by Lord Northcote this afternoon, when about 500 persons were present. For the children merry-go-rounds, whirligigs, snake charmers, and other amusements had been provided. Races of various sorts were also arranged.

On Lord Northcote arriving on the ground, he was vigorously cheered, and two addresses were presented to him. The first was given by Christian servants and the other by Mahomedans.

NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 15.

ALTHOUGH rain fell yesterday the ground was rather hard this morning and the greens keen which perhaps accounts for the general badness of the scores. The competition was one in which as a rule there is keen interest, because by it is decided who are to play for the Club Cup. There were certainly 4 or 5 players who were expected to get into the 8 who did not do so. The following are the eight successful competitors who will now have to contend by match play for the Club Cup which by the bye is a lovely bowl of Siamese or Burmese Silver. Messrs Carter (94) Muir (94) G. C. Anderson (97) Aitken (97) Greig (97) Haslope (97). Stewart, "Black Watch" (98) Gibson (98) It is feared that Messrs Aitken and Gibson may not be able to stay in which place the two next best scores are Messrs Griffiths (99) and White (101).

There were 31 entries. the winner of the Handicap being entitled to two-thirds of the entrance money and the second winner to one-third. The following were the scores:—

		1st Rd.	2rd Rr.	EQUAL TO BOGEY.	
Griffiths	—11	50	49	99	88
Haslope	—7	51	46	97	90
White	—8	49	51	100	92
Muir	scr.	51	43	94	94
Gibson	—4	51	47	98	94
Carter	plus 2	47	47	94	96
Kerrich	—6	53	49	102	96
G. C. Anderson	scr.	51	46	97	97
Aitken	scr	53	44	97	97
Greig	scr	52	45	97	97
R. B. Stewart	—7	53	51	104	97
Scott	—7	52	52	104	97
A. E. Stewart	Scr	50	48	98	98
Lean	—6	51	53	104	98
Rogers	—6	54	51	105	99
Nicholson	Scr	51	51	102	102
Clarkson	—10	57	56	113	103
Slater	—12	59	56	115	103
Jacob	—2	53	53	106	104
Kellie	—5	54	55	109	104
Northcote	—12	59	59	118	106
Stiven	—scr	53	54	107	107
Luck	—8	60	55	115	107
Sewell	—1	56	53	109	108

Three other players were more than 110; four did not return their scores. The prizes up till now are falling impartially. Saturday morning's Bogey Handicap was won by a Bombay player. Saturday evening's Handicap for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup was won by a Deolali player. Monday morning's Handicap by a Nasik player.

Monday afternoon's play. Many of the players again began late and did not get in till after dark, as a consequence several men did not return their scores. There were thirty entries for the afternoon's event which was for the President's Cup by scratch scores, the winner of which was Colonel Carter; and also for a money prize by Handicap Scores, the winners being Colonel Carter and Colonel Anderson. The best scores were:—

1ST ROUND		2ND ROUND.	EQUAL TO BOGAY	
Carter plus2	42	45	87	89
A. V. Anderson—12	48	53	101	89
A. E. Stewart scr.	47	46	93	93
Northcote—14	56	51	107	93
Kellie—5	52	47	99	94
Kerrich—6	50	50	100	94
Aitkin scr	49	46	95	95
R. B. Stewart—7	48	55	103	96
Stiven scr	48	49	97	97
Jacob—2	51	48	99	97
Scott—7	47	57	104	97
Muir—scr	50	48	98	98
Rogers—6	55	49	104	98
White—8	51	55	106	98
Gibson—4	55	48	103	99
Humpbry—6	56	49	105	99
Luck—10	52	57	109	99

The other players were either more than this or they did not put in their cards. Miss Fredeau was the winner in the Ladies competition for which there were eight entries, one round being played in the morning and one in the evening.

Miss Fredeau	—6	46	48=	94=	88
Miss Henderson	—10	50	49	99	89
Mrs Anderson	+4	42	45	87	91
Mrs. Stewart	—15	51	56	107	92
Mrs Slater	—12	54	61	105	93

The three other players returned scores of over 100.

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

The eight competitors played off the first heat for the Club Cup this morning. Mr. Carter beat Mr. Haslope; Mr. Anderson, Bombay, beat Mr. Gibson Mr. Muir beat Mr. Greig; and Mr. Stewart, Deolali, beat Mr. Griffiths.

In the handicap, for which 13 entered, Mr. Rogers won with 97, minus six, equals 91; Mr. White being second with 100, minus eight, equals 92.

Both scratch and handicap foursomes were begun this evening. In the former Anderson of Bombay and Jacob beat Nicholson and Muir by one up, Kellie and Haslope beat Carter and Sewell by seven up and five to play.

In the handicap Northcote and Stewart, Deolali, beat Griffith and Osmaston by 2 up and one to play; Manwaring and Humphrey beat Stewart and Luck by one up; Clarkson and Anderson beat White and Vincent by one up; Rogers and Lean beat Millett and Scott by three up and two to play.

The ladies played a first heat of foursomes, the winners being Mrs. Luck, Mis Anderson and Mrs Slater, Miss Fredeau. The first two will play the last two to-morrow. The weather continues pleasant and cloudy.

GREAT FIRE AT RANGOON.

DISTRICT STAFF OFFICE DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

The Burma District Staff office with all the records has been destroyed by fire.

IMPERIAL CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 16.

In a letter addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the London Chamber on the subject of Imperial cable communications, the Chamber say they are in favour of guaranteeing a minimum revenue on a line instead of paying a fixed subsidy. They are opposed to the general purchase of cable by the State, and strongly in favour of the introduction of deferred cablegrams.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER FROM ENTERIC.

Lieutenant L. J. S. Cahill, R.A.M.C., died at Ahmednagar last Sunday from enteric.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

MADRAS, SEPT. 16.

Mr. W. S. Meyer I. C. S., left for Simla to-day to take up his duties in connection with the Imperial Gazetteer in succession to Mr. Risley.

THE LOSS OF THE NITHSDALE.

WARSHIP GOES IN SEARCH.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 15.

H. M. S. Fox left Colombo yesterday evening for the Maldives in search of the missing officers of the wrecked Nithsdale. It is supposed that some of the crew might have put out to Cardiva island before the vessel sank.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following postings of Deputy Assistant Adjutants General for musketry take place in consequence of the death of Major Burlton:—Major A. C. B. Johnson is transferred from Bengal to the Bombay Command Headquarters. Captain L. Y. Campbell is confirmed at Fort William vice Captain R. J. Save transferred to Rangoon, while Captain F. H. Pigon is transferred from Rangoon to Meerut Circle, and Captain Cooper, 2nd Madras Infantry, officiates at Rangoon during the absence on leave of Captain Savi.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT vs. THE ROVERS.

THE teams who faced each other on the Cooperage yesterday evening in the Association tournament were the Warwickshires and the Rovers. The result was pretty much a foregone conclusion though the Rovers had some ill luck in being unable to score. There was a large gathering of spectators when the game started and the match had many interesting features for the onlookers. The Rovers started with the Bandstand goal at their backs and for the first fifteen minutes the game was fairly even. The local team secured a couple of corners in quick succession but were unable to improve on them and then the military, travelling down the first goal, was registered by a fine shot which completely beat Piper. The soldiers renewed the attack straight way and Walton having kept out one shot another was immediately sent in which found the net. Thereafter the Rovers made a determined attack on the Military goal but the effor tended in the ball being sent over the bar, half time being reached at the same time.

Restarting, the Rovers went away strongly but the final shot went by. The Soldiers next started a dribble at mid-field and a Rovers' man missing the Warwickshire took it along finely finishing, up by adding the third goal. The local team were not discouraged and bombarded the visitors' goal in turn, but the straight shots were finely cleared by the keeper, and the others were, of course, of no account. The Rovers maintained the pressure for some time and then the military having relieved called upon Piper again who narrowly averted a score. Trying again, the Rovers had a distinct opening but a feeble kick from the left wing lost the chance. The game was fast and the ball quickly travelled from end to and. At the Rovers' goal Walton effected a save and the home side directly afterwards bringing it down, Tyler sent in a pretty shot from the right which the Warwick's keeper as prettily hit away. Another bombardment of the Military goal was set up, but it ended in the concession of a fruitless corner. Next the Warwickshires' left wing set off with a brilliant dribble, winding up by sending across to the other side. The pass was well taken and a hard shot was sent in which beat Piper who made a good attempt to save. The Rovers still played up, however, and had hard lines in not scoring, the Warwicks keeper who played an admirable game, keeping out a splendidly directed shot. Again the Warwick's took the ball along and the Rovers repeating an earlier failure through a miss, the soldiers had a clear course, Piper left his goal unprotected and the Warwickshires had no difficulty in putting on the fifth point. Another shot sent in directly afterwards just missed. Athough the ground was heavy and slippery the soldiers throughout showed their superiority. being speedier and quicker to seize advantages than the Rovers. Score:—

Warwickshires	5 goals
Rovers	Nil

THE LATE SIRDAR DORABJI PADAMJI.

THE following resolution of the Government of Bombay, General Department, has been issued:

The Governor in Council has learnt with great regret of the death of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji. Besides taking a leading part in the inauguration of many important industrial enterprises in Poona, he was for over 30 years a member and for 16 years President of the Municipality, and also took a large share in the management of the chief public institutions of the city. He was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of Poona and always used his great influence for the public, good. His loss will be deeply felt by all classes of the community.

A NATIVE correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—I believe the impression prevails among Bengal notabilities that the arrangements made for the entertainment of the Native guests of the Government at the Delhi Durbar are not up to the mark. The space allowed for the camp for each guest is considered to be quite insufficient. That is the reason why some of the leading Bengal Rajas invited have engaged or are trying to engage houses in the city of Delhi. This will necessarily entail high expenditure. The attendance, therefore, from the Bengal side at the Durbar cannot possibly come to a satisfactory figure. Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, who in many respects sets the example or sets the fashion, has estimated his expenditure for his Delhi visit to be not less than one lakh of rupees. Among the Bengalis invited there are only two gentlemen who do not belong to the aristocracy. They are Dr. A. T Mukherje and Babu J. G. Laha. They have been selected for invitation from among the general community owing possibly to their having been members of the Bengal Council and the Viceregal Council, respectively.

MR. PAREKH AND BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee evidently wrote his letter published in your issue of the 13th without having taken the trouble to read the questions put in Council by the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh and the answers given to them. He would have seen that every item, but one, of the charges levelled against the Mamledar in Mr. Parekh's speech found its place and its answer there. There have been a monstrous lot of distraints and arrests, says Mr. Parekh. No, says Government, only 39 of the one and half a dozen of the other. People have been immured in cells with baskets and pickaxes, says Mr. Parekh. No, they have not, says Government. But a man has had to borrow money to pay his assessment, the Honorable member insists. It seems, says Government, that the man was a money-lender himself and that the whole affair was a little comedy got up by your wire-pullers to be the foundation of this question. Only the tale of the Mamledar and the butchers remained unanswered because Mr. Parekh had not the courage to put a question about it. To represent Government, therefore, as having a tale of oppression before it and refusing to make any inquiry, as Mr. Shapurjee does, is a gross misrepresentation. It is clear from the questions and answers that the tale had already been investigated and proved untrue, and all Government did, as you intimate in your leader on the subject, was to add a plain hint to Mr. Parekh that they had come to perceive the true genesis, object and consequences of the Ankleshwar inquiry, and were not going to be drawn into anything else of the sort on flimsy pretences.

For what public is Mr. Shapurjee speaking when he says that "the public" have no concern with the character of the man who was the chief witness in the Ankleshwar inquiry, and is apparently a habitual agitator in the Broach district? No doubt the landlords and money-lenders, whose policy it is, by the agitation now being carried on, to batter the Revenue Department into impotency, and disable it from dealing with their devices to defraud the State, have no concern; but there is, I suppose, a still larger public who willconsider that the value to be attached to anagitation very greatly depends on the character of the agitator. And what it may be asked again are those results of the Ankleshwar inquiry which Mr. Shapurjee say are so well "known to us all"? To those who read the finding of Government dispassionately it must have been clear that the Revenue Department were cleared of all suspicion of general oppressions. Does any disinterested person want another inquiry lasting for months and filling volumes with falsehood and exaggeration, to elicit in the end that one Talati, out of sixty or seventy, sealed up some body's door and another allowed a man to pay his revenue out of a loan by Government?

There is no need to follow Mr. Shapurjee further in his letter. A man so ignorant of the Revenue Administration as to suppose that collectors exist to "improve" the revenue of their districts when their duty is merely to collect the assessments fixed by the Survey Department, can hardly have any personal knowledge superior to that of the Hon. Mr. Monteath, as to what really goes on in the mofussil. If he wants to know why certain oppressions are taken to Government rather than to the local officers, let him read the answers given from time to time, and specially at this last council, to the various questions in which the said oppressions are brought forward. To take an instance it would obviously have been useless to have tried to enlist the sympathy of the Collector of Broach in the objections of Punja Raiji to pay his assessment, when that officer knew well that he had crops from which he could have paid it twice over. The cases which are taken to Government will usually be found, no doubt, to be cases in which no "redress" could have been got from the local authorities because there was nothing to redress; and the object with which these cases are brought before the public is not benevolence for the oppressed, but policy with an object inimical to the interests of the State, and through the State, of the general public. It needs but little study of the methods of the landlords' party in Council and in the press to give one this

INSIGHT.

September 15th.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

THERE has been little to write about here for a long time, remarks our local correspondent, practically the sole topic of interest being the question whether rain would fall or not, Luckily this question has been answered in the affirmative, and during the last week there has been a very fair fall of rain in nearly all the talukas, Bijapur city itself receiving an inch and a half on Friday night, which has filled up some of the wells. Water had been growing unpleasantly scarce in the city, only one well, the great Taz Bauri fulfilling its proper functions, and water was hawked about the streets.

The rain has come too late to save the kharif crops in the north, but in other parts of the district they are flourishing well and it is said that in some of the villages there will be a very fine bazri crop Sowing is going on apace for rabi crops now and the ground is sufficiently moist to receive the seeds. More rain is expected and if expeitations are realized the fear of another year of famine or drought is likely to be altogether removed.

A case of plague occured a short time ago in Bagalkote, but immediate isolation was effected and although the patient herself died the disease did not touch anyone else. The woman who died had just come from Belgaum and of course had the disease on her. There has been no indigenous case in Bijapur for almost two years. There is shortly to be a change in civil surgeons in Bijapur, as Major Smith is under orders to return to Matheran. He is to be replaced by Captain Hooton from the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

OUR Nagpore correspondent writing on Monday says:—After a few days' very close weather, we have had a very heavy shower, flooding all the roads, streets and the maidan. This fall will benefit the flourishing plants of all description, and give a storage of water in tanks and wells. The cotton outturn is looked upon by the cultivators as likely to be 20 annas. The Sita Caldeo Rrao Bhadur Bapoo Rao Parwardan high school was opened by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner on the 11th instant with great eclat, great enthusiasm prevailed amongst the native community, for where benefit the school is erected. The Hon. Mr. Fraser takes short leave before he joins the Police Commission. The new Chief Commissioner arrives to-day and will take charge of these Provinces at once.

To-day being the Parsi Puppetty, the Parsis are having a gala day, exchanging visits, paying their respects to the Agiary and the employees of the Tata Mills will meet in their Club this evening for a Sumptous dinner.

The Victoria Technical Institute near Maraj Baugh will be a magnificent structure when finished Nagpur can boast of a few imposing buildings. The McDonnel Town Hall in the city, the Law Courts the Zilla Court, the Roman Catholic Seminary the Government House, the Victoria Hotel, the St. Francis de Sales College, and Orphanage, Mayo the Hospital, and last though not the least imposing the Technical Victoria Institute. Besides these there are the two Weaving and Spinning Mills, and 14 Presses and ginning factories, the B. N. Ry. Workshops which are lit and work by electricity, and it is said that their workshops and stores which are in course of construction at Khoragpur will be entirely lit with electric light and the motor power used for driving the whole machinery will be electricity. It is a great pity, that Mr. Wynne, their very active Agent and Chief Engineer, in fact the soul of the B. N. Ry. should have left for China to undertake similar works there. He has taken with him as his lieutenant Mr. J. G. Bakley. Whathas become of the Express Mail that was proposed to start from Calcutta once a week?

CYCLES AT THE DELHI DURBAR.

WE understand that the Bombay Cycle Agency has been selected by H. E. the Viceroy for the honour of supplying a large number of ladies' and gentlemen's new bicycles for the Viceroy's Camp at Delhi. His Excellency Lord Northcote has also arranged with the same firm for the supply of Bicycles to the Bombay Governor's Camp at Delhi, and that H. E. the Governor of Madras and His Honour the Lt.-Governor of the Punjaub are likely to follow suit. The "Bombay Cycle Agency" have their own Depots with well-laid out Show Rooms in all the important cities of India, e.g., Lahore, Lucknow, Ajmere, Jubbulpore, Madras, Secunderabad Poona &c. and they are supplying cycles to several Rajas, also for use at Delhi.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

UNITED STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

GOLF NOTES.

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

LANCASHIRE, whose county engagements concluded on Wednesday, have had a poor season. The team has been unreliable and erratic, but that has been not so much the fault of the players themselves as of the authorities responsible for the constitution of the team. Rarely, if ever, has the same eleven appeared in the field in consecutive matches, and how frequent have been the choppings and the changes may be gathered from the fact that no fewer than twenty-seven players have represented Lancashire this season. That this policy is a disastrous one the record of the County Palatine this year sufficiently shows. The batting—notwithstanding that both Mr. MacLaren and Tyldesley have made over a thousand runs each—has been uncertain, but the chief source of weakness has been the defective bowling. Lancashire sadly misses Briggs and Mold. But what "no fellow can understand" is why Webb, who heads the bowling average, has bowled in only eight innings this season? The Australians have been defeated only twice this season—once by Yorkshire and once by England; but it is doubtful whether they will be vanquished again. No county team can hope to accomplish their downfall; perhaps the Players of England may do it when they encounter our Colonial visitors at the Oval on Sept. 15. On Wednesday the Australians beat Middlesex by six wickets after a capital game, in which almost as much credit was reflected upon the beaten as upon the victorious team. The features of the match were Trumble's achievement in dismissing seven batsmen by getting them "l.b.w." and Mr. G. W. Beldam's excellent all-round play.

Two counties have already brought their campaigns to a close. These are Notts and Derbyshire. The Notts eleven have had a very satisfactory season. Out of twenty engagements they have lost only three, and though they have drawn a majority of their matches the weather must share most of the responsibility for that. That time has now gone by when the Notts team can be charged with playing slow and unintresting cricket. Since Mr. A. O. Jones and Iremonger took to making centuries the batting at the opening of every innings has been brisk and bright, and the side has benefited considerably in consequence. But the features of the present season have been the magnificent batting of the veteran, Arthur Shrewsbury, and the effective bowling of the "tear-away" Wass. Not for many years has the greater professional batsman who ever played cricket been seen to so much advantage. He rarely failed to make runs, and four times exceeded thecentury. Indeed, so well has Shrewsbury batted this season that it almost seems as though, like Grace, he will go on making centuries for ever. Wass has hitherto been regarded as a meteoric and uncertan quantity, but he seems to have developed his talents this year, with the result that he is now one of the most dangerous fast bowlers in the country. Next season, after a winter's rest, John Gunn will probably recover his bowling skill, and then we may hope to see Notts once again fighting rigorously and with more success than in 1902 for that prize of the championship which was in the possession of the Midland county so frequently in the days of Scotton, Flowers, Attewell, and Barnes.

Derbyshire have shown a distinct and marked improvement this season. Last year the side were at the bottom of the table without a solitary victory to their credit. This season they have four matches and have lost only six out of a total of sixteen. This gratifying result has been due to the great improvement in the batting strength of the side. Mr. E. Maynard Ashcroft, who heads the averages, has played for Derbyshire for several years, but until now has he failed to realise the expectations that were held regarding him when he first began to play in important cricket. The team is also the stronger for the inclusion of Mr. C. A. Ollivierre, the West Indian cricketer, while in their captain, Mr. A. E. Lawton, Derbyshire have a batsman of a very vigorous and forceful type. The county is, unfortunately, weak in bowling. Bestwick is, however, improving, and Warren seems likely to develop into a very serviceable bowler. Altogether the prospects for Desbyshire are just now brighter than they have been for many years.

As the red grouse is the game of the uplands and the heather moors, so the partridge is essentially the resident of the cultivated valleys and the lowlands. The little brown birds may be said to follow the plough. Where cultivation reaches its highest development they are most numerous, and through generations of acquaintance with man they have come instinctively to know when he entertains hostile intentions. It is the same, more or less, with all wild creatures. The rustic with his cart will past almost unnoticed not only by partridges in merry England but by black buck on the broad plains of India or wild geese on the shores of Canadian lakes. But if the sportsman of foot attempt to approach within range on open ground never a chance will he obtain at patridge, deer, or geese. Point but a walking-stick at a crow or pigeon and quickly will the bird swerve aloft or to one side with a frightened flutter of its wings, instinctively or from experience scenting danger. The partridge is a bold bird enough accustomed to dwell among the haunts of men inured to the whirr and din of the reaper and self-binder—the sights and scenes incidental to farming,—it does not readily take alarm, unless at the shooting parties with their guns and dogs. And against its particular enemy, man, it has developed rare powers of self-preservation. Creatures which dwell in Nature's solitudes are more timorous. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was first laid across the prairie the white-tailed deer, which at that time were plentiful in the North-west Territory, were terribly alarmed at the glittering lines of steel. Weeks elapsed before they could summon up sufficient resolution to cross them.

Given pleasant weather, partridge shooting is a fascinating pursuit. To enjoy it thoroughly and shoot up to your right form you must be in good condition, sound in wind and limb. It is an excellent feature of all kinds of sport that success is impossible unless care be taken of the health and self-control exercised in the way of living. You cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. Late hours and dissipated habits unfit a man for all athletic pursuits and every form of sport. Some years ago there appeared in "Punch" a drawing depicting men shooting partridges in a field of turnips. One of the party has just fired, and his next neighbour inquiries what he shot at, as no birds got up. "I thought it was a partridge," replies the sportsman, "but it must have been one of those confounded black spots floating before my eyes!" Possibly this gentleman had sat up something too late over night. Where the ground to be shot over is of moderate extent, in fact under all circumstances, a settled plan of campaign should be arranged beforehand. Prior to the appearance of the shooting party on the scene the keepers should drive in the coveys from outlying fields, also from the spinneys, in which, if they be of small extent and not over thick, partridges are often found in the morning. If walking up in line be the method adopted, there should be a lad or a keeper between each gun, and it is important that the intervals be maintained and the line kept straight. It is sometimes advisable for the flank guns to be thrown slighly forward, and the head keeper should be the judge when drives may be advisable across one or more fields. Partridges usually sit best in the afternoon, and by that time whoever may be in charge should know pretty well where the bulk of the birds disturbed in the morning have taken refuge. They will be found, of course, in the turnips, in patches of mustard—which affords excellent shelter,—and in such other covert as may be available, and whenever practicable the ground should be worked up wind.

The wet inclement spring notwithstanding, the prospects for the season which opens on Monday are not wholly unfavourable. There is reason to expect that in not a few districts the shooting parties will fare better than they did last autumn. The cold rainstorms of May undoubtedly worked much havoc with the young birds, but on the lighter soils and land that lies fairly high the losses were not very serious. On the clays and bottom lands it is to be feared that bags will rule small. In the Eastern counties the outlook is more hopeful than it was last year. In the Exeter district birds are scarce, and the same may be said of Yorkshire. Altogether it would appear that sport among the partridges will be "patchy" this year. In some favoured districts bags ay approach the average, while on nearly adjoining shootings coveys may be small and ill to find. The great partridge drives are not usually held until well on in October, partly because the grouse and the red deer occupy the attention of many sportsmen during September and the beginning of the following month. Skilled management has rendered it possible to kill immense numbers of partridges by driving. In 1898 Lord Grey de Wilton's party at Houghton killed 4,300 partridges in four days; and at The Grange, Alresford, Lord Ashburton's Hampshire seat, six guns accounted for 3,830 birds in a couple of days. So far as I am aware, this total has never been exceeded, nor yet the score for one day accomplished by the late Maharaja Dhuleep Singh; it was in 1786, a famous partridge year, and he killed 780 to his own gun. With the harvest rather late and the weather always unsettled, the conveys are likely to be wild enough next week. The root crops, however, are well grown, and good covert always assists the shooters.

On the moors the shooting parties have fared better than was expected, especially in England, where many good bags have been made. The best recorded as yet was obtained on the well-known Askrigg moors in Wensleydale, where six guns killed on the 12th 564 1-2 brace of grouse, being the largest number ever obtained on the ground. In many parts of Scotland heavy bags have been made over dogs. At Dalnaspidal, Perthshire, Mr. Younger and party killed 198 1-2 brace on the opening day; an increase of a few birds over last year while at Dunalastair and Auchleek (both in Perthshire) the totals on the 12th were 178 brace and 186 brace respectively. On the comparatively small moor of Carron, Morayshire, 326 brace were killed in one day by driving, a total which compares unfavourably with last year, when the same moor yielded 420 brace of grouse on the 20th of August. It will be interesting to ascertain how The Mackintosh's guests at Moy Hall fare this year. Last season 914 brace of birds were killed, on August 30 at Moy Hall, which is without exception the best driving moor in Scotland. Several stags have already been killed, and it is satisfactory to learn that they were in good condition. Next month deerstalking will be in full progress.

The United States doubles championship was won by the Dohertys last week at Newport. It is the first time that an American national championship has fallen to a foreigner. And it is in this department of the game that pessimists would have us believe we are deteriorating. The Dohertys had to work hard for the title, which was by no means easily won; but they thoroughly deserve it, for they have as yet suffered no reverse in doubles during their visit. By their victory at Longwood last month they became Eastern doubles champions. This entitled them to play the Western champions, K. Collins and L. H. Waidner, of Chicago, whom they defeated at Newport, after a five-set match, at 2 6, 6 3, 4 6, 6 3, 6 3. On challenging the holders, D. F. Davis and H. Ward, the Englishmen did not lose a set, but the closeness of the struggle may be gauged by the score, which went in the Dohertys' favour at 12 10, 6 4, 11 9.

The singles championship is not played on the same plan. As at Wimbledon, any player may enter; but, unlike Wimbledon, a great many players of minor capabilities make the entry somewhat unwieldy, and the weeding-out process is a tedious one. W. A. Larned is the present singles champion, and is not required to play through the rounds. M. D. Whitman, after holding the title three times in succession, did not defend it last season, and Larned, undoubtedly a less expert player, supplanted him by default. Whitman therefore has to play his way through this time. Dr. J. Pim was the first of the visitors to succumb, finding his superior in L. E. Ware, who won at 7 5, 7 5, 6 3. But Ware did not survive the following round, in which H. L. Doherty defeated him without the loss of a set. His brother met Clothier, whose play in England a year ago was particularly admired, and who more recently, at the Longwood meeting, defeated W. A. Larned. The first set on this occasion fell to the American, but R. F. Doherty then took the next three. So far neither brother has encountered a player whom he should not beat on form, and both have achieved several easy victories in the preliminary stages. The large entry has carried the play on into this week, and the excitement in the contest increases as the poorer players drop out and bring the superior ones closer together.

CHILDREN AT THE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has often been a matter of surprise to me that the European children who congregate in the evenings at the Esplanade Bandstand, do not get run over by passing carriages. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that the parents of the children, who resort to that place, run a great risk in entrusting their offspring to the tender mercies of ayahs. I frequently visit the stand, and I have often noticed the little creatures wandering listlessly about in the middle of the carriage road, whilst their ayahs retain their seats on the benches, wholly absorbed in animated conversation with their sisters. I would mention, as an instance, that a few evenings ago I saw a little European boy walk out of the enclosure and stand in the middle of the road, and remain standing there. Just then a barouche and pair came up at a pretty brisk pace, and I made sure that the coachman in such broad daylight would have observed the child and pulled up, or have turned aside. To my horror, however, I noticed that when the carriage had approached to within a few yards of the child the driver kept looking in a different direction, and it seemed that the child would inevitably be run over. I rushed up and tore the child away. Such carelessness on the part of ayahs should no longer be tolerated.—Yours, etc., B.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 16TH.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via hamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their books with the authorities at those places.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Manyuen.

In view of the cessation of military operations in South Africa and China it has been notified by the Cable companies concerned that they have decided to discontinue with effect from 1st October next all special arrangements and reduced rates for telegrams to and from troops stationed in those countries.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 1.th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	—	..
Teheran	16	2	19 p.m.	—	41
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	—	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th Sept., 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta		3	0	1
" Karachi	0	15	0	2
" Madras	0	3	0	5

APPROACHING PAPAL JUBILEE.

A meeting of the Catholics of Bombay was held last evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall to deliberate on the steps to be taken to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of his Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, who is now in the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate, which he will complete on the 3rd March next. The meeting was largely attended and was presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. Theo Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay. His Grace in opening the proceedings explained the object of the meeting. He said they should celebrate the Jubilee in a fitting manner so that they could show their love and veneration for the Holy Pontiff. They had reason to be grateful to him on many accounts, specially for his grand personality. The Grand Old Man was now in his ninety-third year and had been ruling the Church for nearly twenty-five years. When he was elected in June 1878—then already sixty-eight years old—with the great task of ruling and governing the Church before him, the people thought that in spite of his abilities, his age was against him. But in spite of all forebodings the grand old man had been on the Papal throne for the last twenty-four years and a half, and they hoped he would be able to complete twenty-five years and so celebrate his Silver Jubilee, an event very rare in the history of the Pontiffs. St. Peter was in Rome for twenty-five years and a few months. After him for a long time there was no history of such a lengthy reign. Pious VI. ruled for twenty-four years, eight months and some days, but did not complete his Jubilee. Pious IX reigned for thirty-one years, and he was the first Pope who had celebrated his Jubilee, and it was their sincere hope that Pope Leo XIII would be the second. They must all remember that those twenty-five years had not been barren, but were full of work and activity. They all knew what he had done for the Church in establishing bishoprics in all parts of the world. He was also known for his prudence, and his tact in the management of difficult situations. They had now an opportunity at the time of the Jubilee to show their love and veneration, and they must do what little they could, for whatever they did would always be little, when they considered the greatness of his personality and grandeur of his reign. All Catholic nations were vieing with each other to celebrate the event, and the Catholics in India had special reason to do so. His Grace wanted only to remind them of the hierarchy established in India and of the Papal Seminary which he had founded in Kandy in Ceylon, so that all Indian young men might go there to be prepared for the priesthood. Their love for his Holiness would teach and urge them to do all that lay in their power to celebrate the event. (Applause)

Rev. Father Mesquita proposed that the Jubilee memorial of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII should take the shape of endowing the Papal Seminary at Kandy in Ceylon.

Dr. Fernandes seconded the proposition which was supported by several gentlemen and carried with acclamation.

Dr. D. N. De Silva proposed that a Committee of the gentlemen (named), be appointed with power to add to their number, to collect funds and in various ways to promote that laudable object.

Mr. Lauder seconded the resolution which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. E. W. Didcock proposed that a telegram of congratulation be sent to His Holiness a few days before the Jubilee, couched in the following terms: "To Pope Leo XIII, Rome. The Catholics of the City of Bombay offer for the day of Jubilee their hearty sentiments of reverence and love, and humbly ask blessing of your Holiness for themselves and the whole of India."

Mr. De Silva seconded the resolution, which was carried.

A vote of thanks was accorded to his Grace the Archbishop for presiding at the occasion, and the proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for the grand old man, Pope Leo XIII.

THE FAMINE BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

THERE was rain in all the affected districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for week ending 6th September except Sangli. The fall ranged from 4 to 19 inches in Guzerat in four talukas of Palanpur, three of Nasik two of Poona, one of Khandesh and parts of Kathiawar and Rewa Khantha, and from 1 to 3 inches in the rest of Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha, eight talukas of Nasik, seven of Khandesh, five of Ahmednagar, four of Poona and Palanpur, and two of Sholapur and Bijapur; elsewhere it was below an inch. Since the close of the week, moderate rain has fallen in parts of Guzarat, four talukas of Belgaum, three of Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar, and two of Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. The prices of food-grains rose in Poona and Belgaum; elsewere they fell or were stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is a decrease of 67,313 persons relieved, as compared with the numbers for the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	169,240	115,346	—	53894
Dependants	30,729	21,090	....	9 639
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	107,978	104,198	....	3,780
Total	307,947	240,634	—	67,313

The numbers on relief, works including dependants, have varied as follows;—

	Increase.		Decrease
Poona	1257	Ahmedabad	42,091
Ahmednagar	427	Kaira	12,765
		Punch Mahals	8,630
		Bijapur	681
		Sholapur	452
		Nasik	371
		Khandesh	131
		Belgaum	96

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in Khandesh by 6,159, in the Panch Mahals by 1,571, in Nasik by 77, and in Surat by 14; while they have increased in the other districts. Sixteen large works in Ahmedabad, five in Kaira and one in the Panch Mahals were closed.

The number of persons in receipt of relief throughout India, during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following tables—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)		
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	199500	108023	307523
Punjab	...	1477	1477
Central Provinces	...	447	447
Ajmer-Merwara	24262	5567	29829
Total British Provinces ..	223762	115514	339276
Native States.			
Rajputana States	12628	4540	17168
Central India States	1097	2358	3455
Baroda	23676	13275	36951
Bombay Native States ...	39236	15751	54987
Total Native States ..	76637	35924	112561
Grand Total ..	300399	151438	451837

Name of Province.	Present Week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	131426	105770	237196	— 70327
Punjab	—	1482	1482	+ 5
Central Provinces	—	214	214	— 233
Ajmer-Merwara	20441	2793	23234	— 6595
Total British Provinces ...	151867	110259	262126	— 77150
Native States.				
Rajputana States	8672	4337	13009	— 4159
Central India States	957	1605	2562	— 893
Baroda	18502	12991	31493	— 5458
Bombay Native States ...	25251	14849	40100	— 14887
Total Native States ...	53382	33782	87164	— 25397
Grand Total ...	205249	144241	349290	—102547

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SUIT BY A SON AGAINST HIS FATHER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit instituted by John Joseph De Silva against John Joseph De Silva and others.

Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, in delivering judgment, said the first point in this case was a dry point of law and must, in his opinion, be disposed of in favour of the second defendant, Dewcurn Nanjee. It arose in this way. One Anna De Silva was the wife of the first defendant, John Joseph De Silva. He married her in February 1890, and on the 24th March 1893, he purported to purchase the immoveable property which was the subject-matter of the suit, from one Valladares, for Rs. 20,000. The sale deed was executed in her name. She died on the 24th May 1893, leaving an infant son, who was the plaintiff in the present suit, an infant daughter, and her husband, the first defendant. In about August 1893, the first defendant, who had till then been cashier to Messrs. Graham and Co., was found short of monies to a large amount belonging to the firm. Having been called upon to make good the amount, he agreed to make over to Messrs. Graham and Co. whatever property he had, and made over the title deeds of the property in dispute to two of their representatives, Mr. John F. N. Graham and another, representing that his deceased wife Anna was merely the trustee of the property, and that the beneficial interest in it was vested solely in him. In September 1893, he executed a conveyance of the property in dispute to the two representatives of Messrs. Graham and Co. In his application to this court for letters of administration to the estate of his wife Anna, and in his affidavit annexed to his petition he swore that the property now in dispute belonged to him, and that Anna had held it merely as trustee. The petition was not, however, proceeded with on account of the conviction of the first defendant of the offence of criminal breach of trust. On the 1st November 1893, Mr. John F. N. Graham applied for a limited grant of letters of administration to the estate of Anna, and they were granted to him. Messrs. Graham and Co. sold the property to the second defendant, Mr. John F. N. Graham joining in the conveyance as the administrator of the estate of Anna. The plaintiff now sought to recover by petition his share of the property as son and one of the heirs of Anna, and his case was that the property absolutely belonged to her. Assuming it was, it appeared to his lordship that the second defendant, Dewcurn, had obtained an indefeasible title to it by virtue of the deed of conveyance in his favour from Messrs. Graham Co., to which Anna's administrator was a party. Though it was a limited grant, the administrator became, by virtue thereof, the legal representative of Anna for the purposes of her interest in the property and such interest as she had in the property became vested in him as such legal representative. The letters of administration entitled the administrator to all rights belonging to the intestate, and he had power to dispose of the property of the deceased in such manner as he might think fit. The grant, limited though it was, enabled the administrator to confer on a purchaser all the rights she had in the property. His lordship cited English cases in support of his view on the effect of the conveyance in favour of the second defendant. Here, on the assumption that Anna De Silva was owner, on her death her husband (the first defendant) became one of her heirs. He asserted the title in himself to the exclusion of his son (the plaintiff) alleging that his wife had only been trustee. He made over the title deeds to Messrs. Graham and Co. Assuming that they were not "bona fide" purchasers, they had, however, the fact that Mr. John F. N. Graham took out the letters of administration to the estate of Anna De Silva in her alleged character of trustee of the property. He was clothed with the legal estate at any rate. The second defendant, Dewcorn, had the legal estate conveyed to him from Mr. Graham, and he obtained the equitable title when he received the title deeds from Messrs. Graham and Co. as assignees of John Joseph De Silva, one of the heirs of Anna De Silva. On the merits also his lordship thought the plaintiff's case must fail. The first defendant admitted in 1893 that the property belonged to him although the conveyance was made in his wife's name. After reviewing the evidence at considerable length, his lordship said he could come to no other conclusion than that Anna De Silva had no monies of her own, but that the purchase of the property was made out of monies belonging to the first defendant. The property was purchased for Rs. 20,000 from Valladares, and there was nothing to show that Anna De Silva had monies of her own to that amount to pay for it. It was bought in her name out of monies advanced by her husband, the first defendant, in March 1893. His lordship rejected the plaintiff's claim. The second defendant to recover his costs from the next friend of the plaintiff and the first defendant, because, in his lordship's opinion, the first defendant was the real mover of this litigation.

POONA RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

FIRST Entries closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, September 15.

Handicap Hurdle Plate—Distance 1 1-4 miles over 6 flights.

Aga S Shah's b aus g Kelso aged
Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure 6 years
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum
Mr McCausland's b aus g Chance
Mr A A Apcar's br or bl aus g Milburn by Trenton dam La Tosca
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Henry by Lennox
H H The Koor Saheb of Patiala's bl aus g Pope
H H The Koor Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari aged
Mr J B's b aus m Veneda aged

Pony Hurdle Handicap—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights

Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Optical 14 2
Mr P Fischer's g aus g Good Boy 14 0 3-4
Mr Alston's b aus m Temptress 14 1 1-2
Captain Lloyd's b aus m Elastic 13 1
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus m Jeanaroo 13 3 3-4
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl 14 0 1-2
Mr W F Wormald's br a h Baby Boy 14 2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14 1-2
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2

Selling Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale Rs 1200
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum Rs 1200
Mr Cross' b aus g Orion aged Rs 1200
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Lady Merrystone Rs 600
Major H H Butler's br aus m Cresset by Escutcheon—Beacons aged Rs 800
Mr Finch's b aus g Response Rs 700
Mr A W P's br aus m Nancy Till aged Rs 700
Mr A Sattar's br e m Seamest Rs 900

Consolation Handicap—Distance 7 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Mr Artin A Essajee's g a h Grafter
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Jussuff Sheriff's b a h Young Roberts 14 0
Mr George's g a h Alexis late Grey Wolf 13 3 1-2
Mr Issaverden's ch a h Chand aged
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 13 3
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shabin 5 years
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Admirer
Mr R D Sethna's b a h Regal 14 0
Mr Jackson's b a h King Arthur 4 years
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl a h President 14 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4

The Beginners' Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain Davie and Mr Drysdale's g a h Scots Grey 13 3 1-2
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 13 3
Messrs Desouza and Tayace's b a h Kapurthala 13 3
Messrs Mustapha bin Talib, Cowasjee Burjorjee and Cowasjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a h Tigris 13 3 1-2
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Jussuff Sheriff's b a h John Roberts 13 3 1-2
Mr George's g a h Alexis late Grey Wolf 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Khaderi aged
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer
Mr Jackson's b a h King Arthur 4 yrs
H H Maharaja Holkar's b a h Young Martaban 13 3 1-2
Major England's b a h Prince Diamond 13 3 3-4
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Messrs Abdool Aziz bin Saif's and Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Young Taissier 13 2 1-2

The Little Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R B Cousen's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Messrs Mustapha bin Talib Cowasji Burjorji and Cowasji Dhunjishaw's g a h Tigris 13 3 1-2
Mr Jarcola bin Talib's b a h Cocal 13 2 3-4
Colonel Eccle's b a h Rocket 14
Captain Lloyd's ch a h Guinea Gold 14
Mr Cross ch a h Paleface 13 3
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 13 3
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Surjamal 13 1 3-4
Mr Percy Fisher's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah 14
Th Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt 13 3
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl a h President 14
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Dispute 13 3
Col Croly and Capt Hon'ble C Greville's ch a h Scorn 14
Col Beaver's g a h Marmion 13 3

The Service Handicap—Distance ½ mile.

Mr R B Cousen's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2
Mr W P S Jones' b aus m Bellevue 14 1
Colonel Eccles' b aus g Widgeon 13 3
Colonel Eccles' ch aus m Zora 13 2 5-8
Colonel Eccles' ch aus m Lady Betty 13 3 3-4
Mr Westropp's b aus m Waress 13 3
Capt Hon'ble C Greville's b cb g Tam Ring 14 0 1-2
Mr Ingham's b a h Ginger 14 0 3-4
Captain Thompson's br a h Pompom II
Captain Lloyd's g aus m Lady Dean 14 0 1-4

Second Entries close at 6 p.m., on Tuesday 16th Sept. 1902.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SHAN REBELLION IN NORTHERN SIAM.

EYE WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

BRITISH CONSUL'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

MR. I. S. THOMAS, an American missionary at Pre, Laos, Northern Siam, writes an extremely interesting account of the recent rebellion in that part of Siam. It appears that the Shans who engaged in the rebellion are British subjects, having emigrated from Northern Burma into Siam for trading purposes. They settled in the chief cities, and some of them have the reputation of being robbers and budmashes, but on the other hand they are said to have grievances. In June and July the Siamese Commissioner of Lakon was carrying on an active campaign against alleged Shan robbers and he sent a force of 50 Siamese gendarmes to seize some Shans at Ban Baw Kao, two days' march from the city of Lakon. This resulted in a fight and the Siamese soldiers fled precipitately. The Ban Baw Kao Shans heard that the Pre police were to be sent in support of the Lakon gendarmerie and they determined to invade Pre.

THE ATTACK ON PRE.

To quote Mr. Thomas: Accordingly about 5 a. m on Friday, 25th July, the city of Pre was aroused from its quiet slumbers by a fierce attack on the gendarmerie barracks containing perhaps about twenty-five soldiers—all unarmed and asleep. The attack was made by about 150 Shans armed with swords and guns, and led by the Shans from Ban Baw Kao, who had added to their numbers from the villages through which they had passed on their way to Pre, a distance of about two days' march. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that about one-third of the soldiers were either killed, or terribly cut to pieces before they could escape. The Captain was killed. His wife fired a revolver at the Shans, for which she was killed, being with her babe cut to pieces. The Shans at once seized all the guns and ammunition at the barracks, thus getting in all about eighty good rifles with about two thousand rounds of ammunition. They then proceeded to the Post and Telegraph Office. The weekly mail had been received late the preceding evening and was yet untouched. The Shans at once tore open the mail bags, scattered the mail, and smashed all telegraph and telephone apparatus, throwing everything out of doors.

The shots fired at the barracks had aroused the city, and the Siamese Commissioner, who lived close by the Post Office, seized his gun, fired a few shots and precipitately fled. The Shans next went to the Commissioner's house from which they took everything—everybody having escaped. They then went to the jail, removed the chains from the prisoners and set them all free, dressing many of them in the Commissioner's clothes. These prisoners afterwards helped in removing the spoils, and in committing dreadful murders. Right across the street was the very large, new, teak-wood Court-house just completed, where all the Government business was transacted. To this place the Shans now went and took possession. They broke open the safes, and dumped the contents on the floor. All papers were thrown out and the money was guarded. There were about forty thousand rupees and 1,000 ticals.

The Shans now felt that they had possession of the city, and they stopped for breakfast, going first, however, to the distillery, filling themselves with whisky, giving to everybody all they wanted to drink and carry away, and then smashing the great stone jars which contained the whisky, say about fifty barrels. This was the one good job of the day, for had they saved the liquor the havoc which would have followed might have been terrible.

Mr. Thomas then describes how the Shans set about to organise and called in all the Shans of the Province. The "Governor" of the place, who like other Governors under Siamese rule has no power, was declared restored to his ancient authority and it was determined that the Siamese power should be for ever broken. The old man was made to swear allegiance and so were all the Princes, Chinese, Shans, Burmese, &c., in the city.

MASSACRE OF SIAMESE.

Mr. Thomas continues: Orders were next issued to hunt the Siamese people and kill them. At first no distinction was made, and men, women and children were alike murdered. To make these dreadful orders still more awful, a reward was offered of three hundred rupees for every Siamese killed. Bands of Shans and Laos people were at once formed, and the city, villages, houses and woods were scoured in the hunt for Siamese, all being maddened by the thought of three hundred rupees head, and absolutely lawless mobs were in possession for a few days. One Shan went to the market and asked a Chinaman for a piece of meat for his breakfast, and on being refused, the Chinaman was at once shot. Another Shan asked a Chinaman to change a rupee; the Chinaman was a little deaf and did not understand the request, and he was fearfully cut for his refusal, his ear cut off his cheek and jaw cut through the bone and three other cuts on shoulder and arm.

During that awful first day, the Shans gave notice that princes, Europeans, and Laos people were to be unmolested; but such notice was only the spoken words of a lawless mob. Thus closed that first awful day, the 25th of July. And the night was yet more awful because of the intense anxiety of one hundred thousand souls. There was no sleep that night, and early on Saturday morning all were astir. Outwardly, in the city everything seemed quiet, but dreadful work had been done. And during the day reports came in of this and that of Siamese having been captured and cut to pieces, thus spreading terror throughout the entire province.

The Shans then divided the money in the Treasury giving only Rs. 1,000 to the Governor. On Saturday and Sunday the massacre continued. The native Christians of the Province, who belong to the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., did excellent work in saving what Siamese they could, even bringing some of them to the mission compound to the great danger of the little community.

On Monday morning a Shan came and said that on Sunday the Shans had decided, upon the Governor's request, that the women and children should not be harmed. When this good news was confirmed the women and children were sent to the city and put in care of the Laos princes. On this day the Second Commissioner and two other officials were led, with their hands tied behind them, just outside the city wall, within two hundred yards of the Mission compound, where their heads were severed, and their bodies literaely cut to pieces and in less than an hour from that time more than fifty vultures were devouring the bodies. Thus were all the bodies disposed of.

THE SHANS AND THE EUROPEANS.

On Monday all the Europeans in Pre began to move about with more ease. Some of them had been in the city every day, but now they began to have conversations with the Shans and the Princes. The physician freely offered his professional services to any and all who needed them. And during that and succeeding days he was busy with his work. On this day it was arranged that a conference of the leaders of the Shans and the Princes should be held with the foreigners at the Governor's palace on the following morning. But Tuesday passed with no conference, as the Shans were not ready for it. The purpose of the meeting seemed to be to advise concerning the writing of a letter to the British Consul at Nan, four day's march away. On Monday the Shans took the matter into their own hands, and wrote a letter to their Consul, giving their reasons for the uprising, setting forth their grievances and closing the letter by saying that they had killed the Siamese Commissioner, and were now awaiting advice and instructions from him.

During these days more Siamese were being killed, and the Shans began to show more boldness towards the foreigners. So that on Tuesday, 29th July, all the white foreigners moved their money and themselves into the Bombay Burma Company's compound, as this was deemed the safest place, and as there was no representative of the Company in Pre at the time, while a large sum of money was in their vaults. The foreign element feared that this movement might cause suspicion, but it was deemed by all a necessary step.

On Wednesday, 30th July, the Conference was held. Mr. Thomas goes on to narrate the Shan grievances which have mainly to do with alleged tyranny and extortion by the Siamese officials. As a result of the Conference the foreigners drafted a letter to the British Consul at Nan, telling him of the state of affairs. Up till that time there had been six white men and one white woman in Pre. On Thursday two more came from Lakon; and reported that the authorities there were fortifying themselves. Next day Mrs. Thomas was sent to Lakon by elephant for safety and soon after some Shans started to attack the place. This was on Friday, 18th August.

CONSULAR INTERVENTION.

By this time, continues Mr. Thomas, all the Siamese in Pre were either killed or had escaped. 150 Shans were at the mountain pass at the South, through which the Siamese must come to the rescue; 208 Shans were on their way to Lakon to attack it; and about 100 were left in Pre to hold the Place. The Shans had all the arms. The eight white men were armed, and they had about the same number of Natives of India armed to protect the property. For since the Shans had broken their promise to the Governor, and had looted the treasury it was feared they would soon be wanting more money. Thus matters were held in suspense till Tuesday, 5th August, when the British Consul arrived from Nan. He was soon informed of the condition of affairs. That night a messenger came from the mountain pass notifying the Governor of the arrival of 5,000 Siamese at the other side of the pass and asking him to send large reinforcements from the Laos people. The letter was referred to the Consul who simply sent word to the Shans that he had arrived.

The next morning a conference was held at the Court house which resulted in the Consul despatching messengers to the Siamese and Shan forces at the mountain asking for an armistice and sending messengers to Lakon in the hope of reaching the British Consul of Cheing Mai there.

The Shan attack on Lakon failed and they fled from that place leaving fifteen dead on the spot. They returned to Pre reporting that they had been defeated by the accurate fire of white men.

On the receipt of this news from Lakon, the Consul at once sent messengers to inform the Shans at the south mountain pass, and ordered them to return to the city, and deliver to him the Siamese arms in their possession. The next morning the Shans broke camp. The consul sent two Europeans to meet the forces from the South, and ask them to desist from coming into the province till the conference could be had with the British Consul at Chieng Mai, and the High Commissioner at that place. The Shans returned from the mountain, but they did not appear before the Consul, nor did they deliver their arms. Rumours were again afloat that the Shans were gathering in the out-villages, and preparing for another attack on the city, and would kill the Princess for aiding the Consul and take revenge on the foreigners because of their deeds in Lakon.

THE FIGHT AT LAKON.

Mr. Thomas goes on to give an account of the progress of events at Lakon where Mrs. Thomas arrived on 3rd August. It seems that the Shans were not repulsed by white men but by the accurate fire of the Indian officers of the gendarmerie. After the attack the Governor and all the Siamese soldiers in Lakon fled leaving the place to the Laos rabble as they were in terror of the Shans returning.

But the poor Shans were in equal terror of being followed by the soldiers, and they had fled precipitately to Pre. So we had the amusing spectacle of the authorities and soldiers of Lakon running for the lives to the west to get away from the Shans, and the Shans in equal fright fleeing to the east to get away from the soldiers.

You will remember it was stated above that the Shans gave all the prisoners in the jail at Pre their liberty and they at once began to help in the plundering and in the murder of the Siamese. The Lakon authorities took care that this should not be repeated there, and the prisoners were all deliberately shot within the jail enclosure.

Fearing a return of the Shans at Lakon, the foreign community left for Chieng Mai on 7th August, some going down the river with the specie, others to Chieng Mai. The number of killed at Lakon was given as 30, but messengers later report that for several miles out from Lakon on the road to Pre, the Shans lay dead along the road and the stench was terrible.

Friends in Lakon advised an immediate withdrawal of the foreigners from Pre, evidently fearing a general uprising of the Laos with the Shans. This seemed to them unnecessary, as the British Consul, Mr. Lyle, by his ceaseless activity, his fearless boldness and his wise counsel was getting the matter well in hand. The Shans had returned from the mountain pass, leaving the way of escape to the South. Telephonic communication had been established with Nan and the Shans were in hiding and in great fear, though still desperate.

The Lakon authorities, following the bad example of the Shans at Pre, offered a reward of three hundred rupees for every Shan. The Laos people in Lakon seem ready to a man to join the rebels, if they should be successful, and the Laos people at Chieng Mai are kept at work on the fortifications there by the lash and the pistol. Hence the fear and dread in those two cities.

Mr. Thomas goes on to tell of the splendid work of the British Consul who inspired the Shans with fear of the Siamese troops and at the same time inspired the Siamese troops with fear of the Shans, thus preventing further bloodshed. When the Siamese Commissioner wrote that he had 1,300 men and meant to kill all that did not surrender he created a panic.

The Shans again appeared in arms before the Consul, and declared their determination to fight. The Consul, not in gentle language, sent them back to their homes, and went out to meet this new force. He found about 500 Siamese in Camp about three miles outside the city. There were eleven soldiers and the rest were mostly carriers of provisions. They had come from the south-west, through Moeang Long, the scene of the origin of the crisis. The Consul told the Chief it was fortunate that the Shans had been kept back, as thirty of them would have cut his rabble to pieces. Arrangement was made for a conference on the next day.

The Consul found that the Commissioner had some British subjects as prisoners and persuaded him to release them. His prisoners were:

Three men of the Bombay Burma Co., two of whom were French subjects so called, and the third a Burman, who was in charge of about sixteen elephants. They were coming in for food when they were arrested. The Commissioner at once saw his mistake, was profuse in his apologies, and let the men go.

The Siamese soldiers were to enter the city on 15th August, and Mr. Thomas had hopes that the affair would be settled by diplomacy.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Mr. Thomas concludes: There can be no doubt that the underlying cause of the whole trouble is political. The Siamese Government is showing less and less favour towards all foreigners, and, so far as the northern provinces are concerned, the Siamese authorities have been drawing the reins tighter and tighter, till at present the entire Laos land is in sympathy with the uprising, and will regret its failure.

Let us hope that the Siamese Government will have learned a wholesome lesson, and that out of this turmoil there will arrive a better Government, one that will treat the people not as slaves, but as human beings—children it may be, but thoroughly capable of developing under proper care and training into men and women. Should such prove to be the result, the rebellion will not have been in vain.

NEW LIGHT ON PRICKLY HEAT.

ARE MOSQUITORS RESPONSIBLE?

ALL of us who have lived in the tropics are only too well acquainted with prickly-heat, and most of us have, in a more or less vague way, connected it with excessive perspiration and the irritation of certain articles of clothing, but a novel view of its etiology is given in a short article by Dr. H. E. Durham appended to his Report of the Yellow Fever Expedition to Para (Brazil) sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. He claims to have clearly traced its infective nature on his own person. From what seemed to be a mosquito-bite which persisted a few days later an irritating patch of redness appeared with small vesicles about the middle of the forearm, Dr. Durham found that the sites corresponded with the points of contact of his wrist and forearm with the edge of the table when using the microscope, and "it appeared clear," he writes, "that the patch on the forearm was due to implantation of the causative material from the wrist to the table and so to the forearm. Later observation showed that direct infection by local contact could occur as from a spot on one side of the bend of the elbow or fold of the axilla to a corresponding contact point on the other side. It also seemed probable that a certain amount of spreading might be due to rubbing or scratching without antiseptic precautions. To cut matters short before the conditions was properly dealt with, it had spread more or less universally."

Dr. Durham mentions the possibility of the original inoculation being due to the bite of a mosquito, but this, he says, "was by no means proved," and it is just as well, as the common house mosquito of Para is the "stegomyia fasciata," the well-reputed carrier of the yellow-fever poison.

The scientist concludes a learned examination of the disease by saying: The abundance of the amœboid bodies at the earlier stages and the absence of micrococci or other bacteria at this time, make it probable that the formation of the lesion is concerned with the presence of the amoebæ, the later invasion and suppuration, when it occurs, being caused by micrococci and other bacteria. Dr. Durham proceeds to point out that "individual immunity is not always acquired by long residence," and says he has tried many protoplasmic poisons, but found only iodine and corrosive sublimate to be of service. The cure seems rather worse than the disease.

ALLEGED WILL FORGERY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Acworth, of Messrs Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the public Prosecutor and applied for and obtained a postponement of the case in which (1) Jetha Visram, (2) Ratansi Virji, (3) Jeram Hansraj, (4) Canji Ramji, (5) Gangji Jetha, and (6) Govind Visram, stand charged at the instance of one Thardas Shivji, the first with having forged the will of one Gopal Visram, and attempting to pass it as a genuine document, and the rest with abetment of the forgery and perjury. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the first and the sixth accused; Mr. H. P. Dastoor, pleader for the second accused; Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the third accused, and Mr. Spencer, pleader, for the fourth accused. The fifth accused was not defended. Mr. Acworth in making the application said that the Public Prosecutor had decided to take up the case. He was only able to see Mr. Justice Russell on Friday last and that judge was of opinion that this was a case in which the Public Prosecutor should conduct the prosecution. The Magistrate said that as Mr. Nicholson had decided to take up the case he would grant an adjournment till the 25th instant.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

AN untoward result of the recent volcanic eruption in St. Vincent will (a correspondent of the "Birmingham Post" hears from an ornthological friend in the island) probably be the extinction of the Soufriere bird, a very rare species known as Guilding's Amazon parrot. This bird was formerly found only on the Soufriere itself. The great eruption of 1718 drove many of them to the other mountains of St. Vincent, but their numbers were greatly reduced by the violent hurricane of 1898, and it is now feared that the few survivors have been completely destroyed by the last eruption in May. At any rate no specimens have since been seen, notwithstanding a very careful search.

Pamphlets issued by the Japanese Consulate in this country show that the foreign trade of Japan has increased at an astonishing rate during recent years. In 1901 the total value of imports and exports amounted to £50,816,000, a sum twelve times larger than in 1871, eight times larger than in 1881 and three and one half larger than in 1891. The decennial progress of the foreign trade is all the more remarkable since it owes but little to the increase of population, which has been slightly over 10 per cent. in each decade. The value of exports and imports per head of the population was, in 1879 3s, 5d; in 1889, 6s 10d; and in 1899 19s 8d.

Europe is speckled all over with buildings that have stood from a thousand to three thousand years, and the fact that there are not fifty times as many as there are is due, not to the passage of the centuries, but to the deliberate destructiveness of man. The Coliseum would still be as perfect as it was eighteen hundred years ago if the Romans of the Middle Ages had not quarried the stone of their robber dens from its mountainous walls, and it was not the storms of twenty-three centuries, but the powder barrels of the Venetians and the crowbars of Elgin's looters that made the Parthenon a wreck. The fate that has befallen the Campanile of Venice is hardly less remarkable than the tower itself. They had not learnt the art a thousand years ago of putting up buildings to fall down. The things they built then stayed until an earthquake or a gang of human wreckers came along, and in the absence of such enemies they are standing yet. Even the leaning Tower of Pisa, with the tremendous force of gravitation, the safeguard of most buildings, tugging hour after hour, day after day, and century after century, at its thirteen foot overhang, still defies time and the laws of nature.—"Philadelphia Post."

The total population of Russia may be estimated to-day at well over 140,000,000. At the beginning of the last century in was less than 40,000,000. Thus, in a hundred years it has increased three and a half times. With the exception of the United States, whose rise from a nation of 4,300,000 in 1800 to 76,000,000 in 1900 is principally due to artificial causes, there is no example of a more rapid multiplication of the inhabitants of a country. Conquest accounts for it only in a small measure. It is essentially due to reproduction. This remarkable increase exists in spite of an appalling death-rate. With the introduction of a comprehensive system of sanitary measures in the Empire and the extension of medical attendance to the rural population, the excess of births over deaths will become still larger. So that Russia may confidently look forward to a population of 300,000,000 in fifty or sixty years, after which the movement may slacken, owing to the usually depressing effect of prosperity on reproduction, but without ceasing to be considerable for a long period.—"Nineteenth Century."

So numerous are the queer beliefs concerning the number seven (says a contemporary) that a narration of them all would fill a volume, but we may mention a few. From the very earliest ages the seven great planets were known, and ruled this world and the dwellers in it, and their number entered into every conceivable matter that concerned man. There are seven days in the week, "seven holes in the head for the master stars are seven," seven ages both for man and the world in which he lives. There were seven material heavens, and in the under world described by Dante, the great pagan dead who were not good enough for heaven or bad enough for hell reposed in a seven-walled or seven-gated city. There are seven colours in the spectrum and seven notes in the diatonic octave, and the "leading" note of the scale is the seventh. Be it noted that the seventh son is not always gifted with beneficent powers. In Portugal he is believed to be subject to the powers of darkness, and to be compelled every Saturday evening to assume the likeness of an ass.

The ostrich farm at South Pasadena is one of the popular sights of Southern California. It is not merely run as a show, but also as a profitable business enterprise, large quantities of feathers and articles manufactured from feathers being sold and shipped to all parts of the United States. There were formerly several ostrich farms in Southern California but this is now the only one although there are a few birds on exhibition at Coronado. There are at present about 135 on the farm. They are found to thrive as well in Southern California as in their native country. There were recently imported seventeen Nubian birds, which are supposed to have the finest plumage of any of the African ostriches. They run wild, and the only way to get them is by bartering with the natives, and then only chicks can be obtained, as the old ones escape.—"Helping Words."

In one respect Erica arborea is the most remarkable of all the heaths that are hardy in Britain, for it attains the dimension of a small tree. In the Isle of Wight—perhaps elsewhere—it has been known to grow 20 feet high, with a trunk 29 inches in circumference. It occurs wild and in considerable abundance along the Mediterranean coast region between Genoa and Marseilles, the wood being used largely in the manufacture of the so-called "Briar" tobacco-pipes—"Briar" in this case being a corruption of the French word "bruyere".—"The Garden."

When Mr. Kipling was a younger man and merely a journalist, his editor sent him round the world on a reporting tour. In the course of his wanderings he paid a visit to Mark Twain. He was shown into the great humourist's study, and left there for a time alone. Looking about him the first object that caught his attention was Mark Twain's corn-cob. And the Evil One took possession of Mr. Kipling, who never felt more like stealing in his life. To possess such a memento of the author of "Huckleberry Finn" seemed to him worth any amount of crime! However, conscientious scruples, or the arrival of Mark Twain in the nick of time, won the day—a victory Mr. Kipling has since, no doubt regretted.—"Royal Magazine."

The telephone service between the Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse is kept going without intermission all day, and the conversations at the rate of 8s. per three minutes' talk again bring profit instead of loss to the speakers. By an excellent arrangement members of the House need not wait at the telephone office until their calls to Paris are registered as "through." The member simply hands in the number that he wants and returns to the market. When his client is at the other end of the wire the member is apprised of the fact by his number appearing on the electric switchboard close to which he stands. A bell rings and a light flashes behind the number on the board. By this means the attention of the member is at once called to the fact of his being wanted, and he has only to dash upstairs to find his correspondent waiting for him at the other end of the wire.—"The Sovereign."

At a time when a good many people, some of them architects and artists, are in temporary occupation of seaside lodgings, one is brought to contemplate, with a kind of awe (says "The Builder"), those peculiar forms of art, in the shape of chimney ornaments and engravings, which are only found in lodging-houses and perhaps only to perfection in seaside resorts. It is difficult to imagine whence are collected these aesthetic horrors which one sees nowhere else, and which would appear to be made especially for lodging-house consumption. The extraordinary brik-a-brac which usually crowds the chimney-piece is probably English—the cheap productions of some obscure firms who cater for this particular market. The engraving and "chromos" which decorate the walls, however—such as Daniel in the den of lions; the forlorn, sentimental lady elegantly dabbing away a tear with the corner of her handkerchief as she watches her lover's ship sail away; the straw-hatted youths handing smirking shepherdesses across the stepping-stones, etc. etc.—all these have mostly the appearance of having been "made in Germany"; where are their depots in England one does not know.

THE great age of 107 years has now been reached by Mrs. MacQueeney, whose maiden name was Kate Livingstone. She is a cousin of the distinguished explorer, Dr. Livingstone. She is living at Fishnish, Isle of Mull, under the care of Mrs. Fletcher, of Glenaros, with whom she was long a privileged servant. She is feeble now. Her hearing, which was not good seven years ago, is now completely gone. Her memory, too, has almost gone.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

ADVICE is superabundant just now, not to say confusing, upon the vexed question of the future ucation and training of military officers. The ampions are, broadly speaking, divided in two camps —those who wish for higher academic instruction and those who urge more practical professional training. While both have undoubted claims for consideration, the balance of advantage must surely lie towards the last-named with common-sense people, who regard the objects in view—the uses for which officers are primarily intended—as those of troop and battle leading and the command and control of bodies of men. It seems to us that the excessive importance attached to class-room education, as it may be called, preliminary and subsequent, tends to obscure the chief issue: that of producing capable soldiers and the best sort of leaders of men. In this way the recent committee on military education, of which we have heard so much, and the dicta of which we have never been able to accept, has done more harm than good. It tried, unsuccessfully as we firmly believe, to establish the fact that the bulk of our officers were illiterate or very imperfectly informed on general subjects, and deduced therefrom that they must be useless for their legitimate and regular business. No one can read the report or the evidence on which it was based without becoming convinced that the commissioners used and bewrayed the latter to support preconceived and, as we think, often erroneous opinions . . . The Army is recruited with officers from three sources: the Universities, the Militia, and the military colleges. The two last are essentially within the jurisdiction of the military authorities, who have, however, no direct control over the first, which cannot be, therefore, counted upon as always a satisfactory source of supply. With the best intentions in the world, the training at alma mater cannot be made to compare with that carried out in the two professional schools. These may still fall short of full requirements, but the course adopted may be so far improved that the young men may grow better grounded and more efficient.

The King, though holiday-making in the Irish Seas, has found time and energy to send a vigorous telegram of disgust at the theft of Coronation medals from the Trinidad troops at Aldershot. But even without this gracious and speedy championship of our coloured brothers-in-arms, it may be easily understood that the Duke of Cambridge's Own would be furiously eager to clear itself of disgrace and its ranks of the men who had brought discredit upon a gallant regiment. It would be difficult to imagine a more despicable crime than this spoliation of Colonial troops especially when one remembers that a Coronation medal, though priceless to its rightful owner, can have but a pawnshop value for the thieves. We are glad to be able to record that the medals, through the efforts of the men of the regiment, have been recovered, and that the two culprits, one of whom turned King's evidence, have been drummed out of the service with every mark of the disgrace they have richly deserved. The men from Trinidad will get their medals while the Duke of Cambridge's Own may congratulate itself on being rid of two knaves.

At the present moment, when so many soldiers are, or will be immediately, either Reservemen or pensioners, it is desireable to reconsider the mode of paying them. Contrary to the opinion once prevalent, sailors are comparatively prudent in their financial affairs, while soldiers are the reverse. A lamentable instance of reckless folly occurred a week or two ago, when at an inquest on a pensioner his comrade gave evidence that every quarter on receipt of their money the two used to indulge in a drinking bout till empty pockets drove them to seek uncertain and casual work. Unfortunately these two drunken spendthrifts are representatives of a considerable class, and it behoves the authorities to try to protect such big babies against themselves. The issue of pension or Reserve pay quarterly conduces largely to periodical bursts of dissipation, which result in loss of civil emyleyment, destitution and disease, The issue, as a rule, of all pensions or retaining fees weekly instead of quarterly would tend to greatly improve the present state of things. At the same time a man quitting the colours with a good character, and who could produce, say, annually a certificate from some responsible persons—magistrates, retired officers, police authorities, or ministers of religion—of good behaviour and temperance, might be allowed the option of receiving his money quarterly. Of course the more frequently a man is paid the greater the trouble, and consequent expense to the War Office; but surely it might be possible to devise some simple and economical plan by which payments should be made by the Post Office. Even, however, if expenditure be thereby increased, it would be well worth while to disburse a few extra thousands annually in order to save us the scandal of having alternately druken or starving heroes in our midst.

Unfortunately the reckless folly in question is being displayed in a very marked manner amongst many of the soldiers returned from South Africa for discharge. Considerable sums of money to which these men are entitled have been made over to them, with the result in too many cases that the accumulated coin has been squandered on "a spree" with friends or acquaintances, and in not a few instances has been stolen from the careless and perhaps not strictly sober recipient. Reports are appearing in the newspapers that since the returning of troops from the seat of war commenced, there has been a large increase of tramps throughout the country and claimants for admission into the workhouses. It is stated that the labour market, in which it might have been possible to find suitable employment for such men, is already glutted, and that nothing remains for them to do but to seek help from recognised associations or from private charity. The funds of such associations were not intended to be distributed in this manner, and thoughtless private almsgiving is likely to do more harm than good. Besides, it is highly discreditable to the Army and to the national character that such a state of things should be possible. The public were besought by the highest military and clerical authorities to abstain from "treating" the returning heroes in too alcoholic a manner, but this is a case of the returning heroes "treating" themselves and those ready to "sponge" upon them. Granted that it is always a difficult matt to save a foolish man from himself, it ought not be impossible for the War Office or District military thorities to devise some means whereby the scand omplained of may be sensibly lessened if not done a ay with altogether. The argument that the men a entitled to receive their money immediately on their return is one that should not be accepted if the result is to be that the oney will be immediately squandered and the men ecome workhouse inmates or tramps. Full payment ferred until the men reach their homes, and then ade under wise and kindly supervision, would, we ink, be acceptable to the majority. At all events e experiment might be tried.

t is frankly admitted that the future of the British y and mercantile marine are inextricably bound For this reason the evidence taken before the nmittee on Steamship Subsidies is vitally interest- to every Englishman with the welfare of his ntry at heart. Of the witnesses examined Lord les Beresford was the most disappointing. In on with many other people he disapproves of es as a means of meeting foreign competition. reason is one that we hope is his own. He has to say for the system, not because it is econo- unsound, but "because it would unite 00 Americans against us." Why? They have it long ago, so it is hardly likely that they esent its adoption by us. Moreover they are doing their utmost to wrest from us our commer- maritime supremacy, so that unity of purpose mplished long ago. But it is surprising to h a pusillanimous argument on the lips of rles Beresford. Are we to allow our mercan- ine to pass into the hands of foreigners of uniting the Americans against us? as not the spirit of Nelson and Hawke Lord Charles Beresford says that, whereas the States "could put down millions in subsidies ould put down only thousands." It would be eresting to know on what grounds their wild assertion is founded. England is the richest country in the world. The United States is indebted to Europe to the amount of £1,500,000,000, most of which is held by this country. Even more amazing is the statement that we are only 40,000,000 of people, whereas the Americans are 80,000,000. The exact figures are 76,000,000. But surely Lord Charles Beresford has forgotten the existence of all the Britains, with a population of 10,000,000 and the resources and territory of four Americas. But if this is the kind of reasoning we are to expect from Lord Charles Beresford it is to be feared that he is not the Imperial leader that his admiring friends hoped he might be. He does not even realise that the mother country and her Colonies are one. But it is just this inability to realise the essential unity of the Empire that places British statesmen at a disadvantage with Colonial statesmen. These, with all their faults, never forget the identity of their interests with the mother country.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

RENEWED INSURGENT ACTIVITY.

THE Manila Correspondent of the 'Shanghai Times writing on on August 20th says:—Gen. Chaffee wil not retire from military command in the Philippiness nntil the end of September. He had expected to go much sooner, orders for the succession having come from Washington in June, and Gen. Geo. W. Davis, who is to assume command hastened away rom Mindanao, where his daughter lies seriously ill, a month ago, to report here for duty. Washington has changed the programme because of a demonstration of insurgents in the so-called pacified district on the outskirts of Manila, in which a band of American soldiers was attacked in ambush. Five of them were killed and several others wounded by the bolomen. The attack occurred only fourteen miles from the Governor's Palace. Discovery has also been reported of quantities of new Mauser rifles in Samar which had been shipped there for insurgent use. Since Chaffee is essentially a soldier, and Davis more of a diplomat equipped by temperament to get on amicably with the Civil authorities it has been decided to retain Chaffee beyond the time first designated. He appears to have before him some stern work and those who obrerved his conduct in North China will understand how thorough may be present performance, if he be given free rein.

Covt. Taft will find upon his return, which is expected next week, that work for him has been steadily accumulating since illness drove him home last December; and that the friar controversy, which was seemingly quieted when he quit Rome last month, has ravived with some complications. The appointment of an Apostolic Delegate, as general adviser for the church orders, can at the worst defer settlement on only one possible basis—the relinquishment of friar lands by sale to the insular authorities at a fair appraisement. If left unhampered Govt. Taft might negotiate this undertaking with as little friction as could anyone else. But when he advised in Rome that native sentiment would be gratified if in the distribution of papal favors one bishopric were to be bestowed upon a Filipino, he gave the signal for insular agitation which contributes in no way to harmonious negotiations and which threatens to provoke disturbances similar to those which occured last year against the friars. Leaders of the Federal Party, which Taft helped to create and to nourish, are believed to be behind the new antifriar agitation, basing their course on his hint from Rome. I will require all the Governor's finesse to switch the agitation off, for it has gained rapid headway while he has been at sea. The withdrawal of troops, following his advice at Washington, has also piled fresh responsibilities upon him for only 18,000 soldiers remain in place of more than thrbe times that number when he went away. Conditions have not improved proportionately and the constabulary, organized to police the islands, seems so far a poor substitute for the army. Official energy is bending itself this week to arranging a great demonstration on the Governor's return, including a banquet to which municipal funds will contribute; but there are no present assurances that the reception will be popular in character, and it can be only the prelude to a season of anxiety and hard work for the Governor. He must bear this burden alone, for Gen. Wright who has been Acting Governor, and who his the ablest of the Civil Commissioners, is worn but with service, and intends to return home as soon as possible. He says that as he feels now he will not wish to come back to the Philippines.

THE INLAND REVENUE AND THE SPY.

STRANGE DISCLOSURES.

AT the West London Police-court on August 27, A. Tincom, a chef at a West-end cafe, and having a restaurant at 12, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, summoned before Mr. Lane, K. C., at the instance of the Board of Inland Revenue for retailing wines and spirits without licences. Mr. Ricketts, sen., defended. The chief witness for the prosecuttion was Mr. Henry M. Thorpe, an officer of the Board, who deposed to visiting the defendant's restaurant in Goldhawk-road with an Italian on the morning of April 28 last and having a dejeuner. A bottle of Italian wine was supplied by request, but as this was not pleasing to the taste of Mr. Thorpe he asked for a little Chianti, which the defendant's wife, who conducted the business for her husband, also provided at the conclusion of the breakfast. Mr. Thorpe asked for two coffees and liqueurs, selecting Fernet-Branca, which the wife also supplied. The bill, a comparatively small one, was paid, and the two left.

Mr. Thorpe, in cross-examination, said the Italian, who was known by the name of Johnson, was engaged by the authorities to assist in matters of this sort. Mr. Ricketts: He visits restaurants as your agent? Witness: He is employed to assist. Mr. Ricketts: Do you, as a matter of fact, know that on the day prior to your visit Johnson called at the restaurant, entered into a friendly conversation with the defendant and his wife, was entertained at supper, drank their wine, and treated as a friend, he offering in return for this hospitality a parrot which he said he had just brought home from sea? Witness: I don't know anything about that, Johnson was not present in court.

Mr. Ricketts: Do you know where your companion Johnson is at present? Witness: Yes, in gaol. Mr. Ricketts: Do you happen to know what he is charged with? Witness: I understand for obtaining money by a trick.

Mr. Ricketts regretted to learn that the Inland Revenue had allied themselves with a man of Johnson's antecedents (he has been previously convicted, and was described by the police as being on ticket-of-leave) to bolster up prosecutions. Addressing the magistrate in defence, Mr. Ricketts strongly condemned the action of the authorities. It was not a case, he said, of employing a thief to catch a thief. The Board had co-operated with this man Johnson, who made it his busines to go to the restaurant the day before, and tempted the woman under a disguise of friendship into committing herself. A more desicable, proceeding it would be impossible, he thought, for any man to devise.

Mr. Lane said it was very probable that the woman was prevailed upon by the representation of the man. He dismissed the summons, remarking that the evidence was too thin to justify a conviction

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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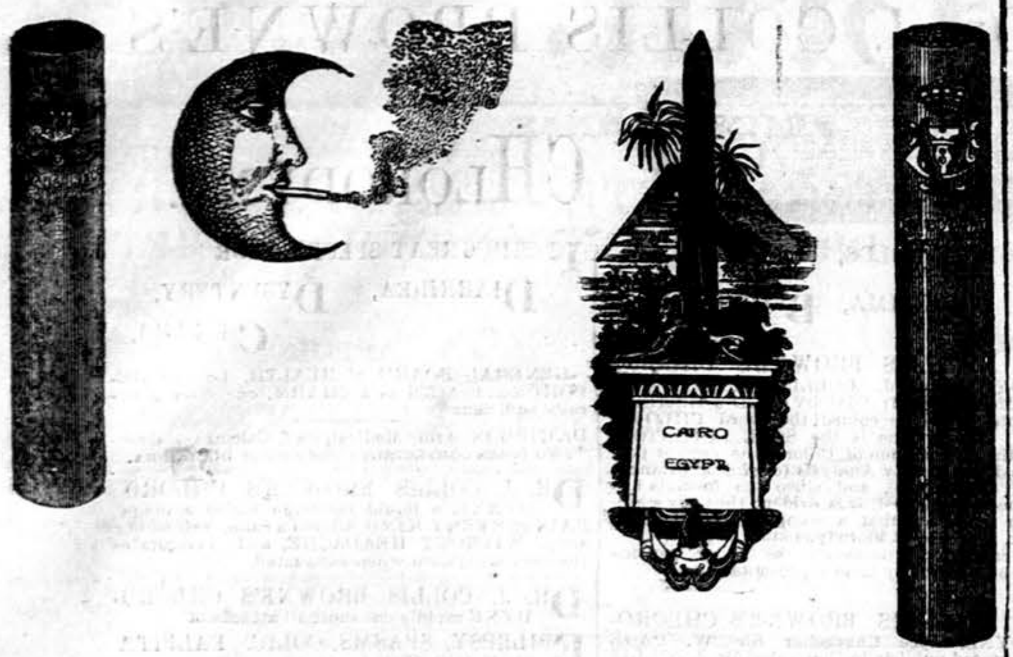

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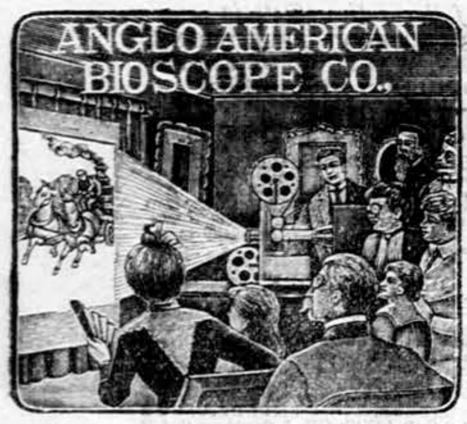
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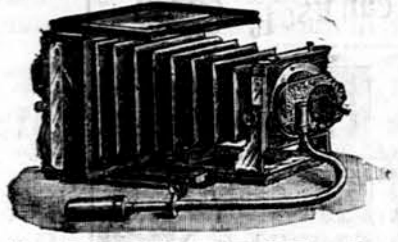

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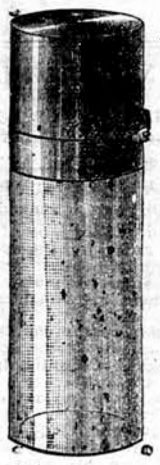

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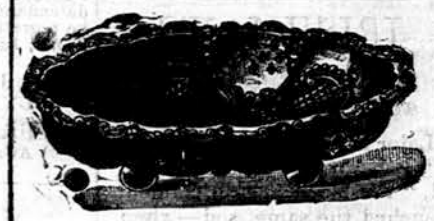

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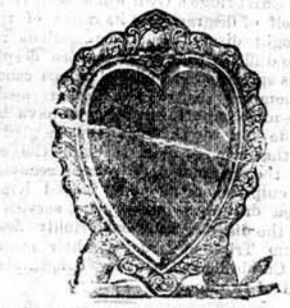

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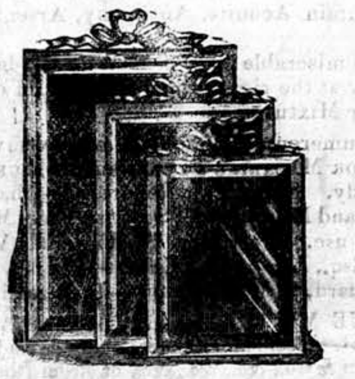

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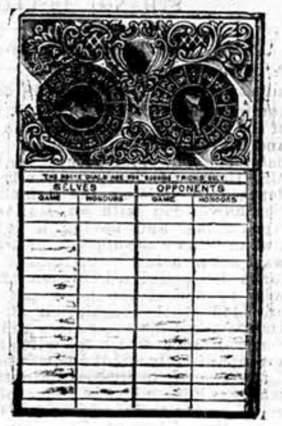

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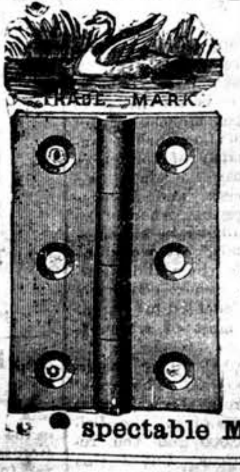

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefrars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 86, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.: Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.